A CONSOLIDATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND THE

YANKEE FARMER. Tanus, \$2,00 is advance—if payment is delay

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AGRICULTURE.

Trashy Newspapers.

Our early subscribers are aware that, from from the very commencement of the PLOUGHMAN, the BOSTON CULTIVATOR, has been making indecent and scurrilous attacks upon it and upon its editor. The publisher of the Cultivator has his hired alan-

his Tewksbury editor for four weeks in succession was assailing the Ploughman, and that not a word was said in reply. At length the Ploughman answered the whole at once by telling the public who he is himself ashamed of it and would back out.and what the slanderer was.

At the present time some of the writers in that paper are trying to make their readers believe that the Ploughman is imposing on the public by pretending to recommend a new system of husbandry, which s nothing but the old and established system pursaed by our principal farmers for many years. And when we defend ourselves, by showing clearly that those writers are entirely ignorant of the practices pursued by our best farmers, one of them cries out that we attack the Cultivator.

It is amusing to see what a gang the publisher of the Cultivator employs. He quarrelled with his Tewksbury editor within a year -they parted, and that same editor actually applied to the Ploughman to redress his wrongs and to expose the rascality of his publisher! We refused to interfere, remember ing the maxim that, "two cheats make an even bar-

We learn that Mr. S. Cole is now one of the writers in that paper, and we hoped to avoid any collision if possible, but this did not suit the publisher. He hired also a writer from Philadelphia to show us how to manage our New England farms, and, as it now appears, he is the man who tells our people that the Ploughman is imposing on farmers an old system for a new one. He is the one that comes here and attacks the Ploughman and tells what has been the practice of our farmers for many years

Ploughman had not sagacity enough to know that it was not Mr. Cole who wrote the false article. He says it was the Philadelphia man who tells us so wisely what N. E. farming has been and is. We. supposed it was Mr. Cole or we should not have published the hay cart history. We gave that to show that a man who knew nothing about hay carts right time and in the right manner. would not probably know much about seeding green

first case of sending there to learn what had been their own line, but there are not a large number tures by means of planting and manuring was, the there who know much more about our modes of

lawyer" to analyze it. We do hope therefore to be pardoned for not having "discernment" enough murder of the king's English. We may be thought too severe, and as but a small portion of our subtoo severe, and as but a small portion of our sub-scribers read that paper we will give them an exact without fencing off, without loss of a month's feedverbatim specimes of its language and let them form

of the editors undertakes to criticise an article from old times." By pursuing this course you gradually of the editors undertakes to criticale and whether you will a Salem paper on the question "whether you will obtain precisely the same kind of fruit from ecions trifling cost. You are paid down for the whole exset in sweet apple trees as in sour ones." Now hear the clear minded critic, and say whether he is not

"We seldom find sweet apples from grafted trees so sweet as the natural sweet apples. The reason is obvious. The scious are generally set on sour forchalf the seed shells out. We generally fail to stocks, these being most numerous, and no attention being generally paid to the important fact that though the scion governs mostly, in some cases evidently almost or quite wholly, yet in numerous

sagacity enough to know, by the style, which of all tree. Some of our ingenious farmers ought to make the editors writes such lines! He also informs the public that the Ploughman has studied law, and cutting buckwheat. We find the haulm worth asks thom whother a man who has spent much time twice as much when cut early as when left to stand writers in the Cultivator. He says they go out into

We have no belief of the necessity of studying Many farmers top their corn quite too early. law or of keeping an office in order to write well on farming But from the sample above quoted from heard from on the Connecticut river, the corn is not the Boston Cultivator we should say it is proper that upped, but the whole is cut close to the ground by writers should know something of the English lan-

say who, lest our sagacity and veracity also, be im- to this mode, and the stover is decidedly more valpeached,—declares we misrepresented what he said in the Statehouse about the "improved hay cart;" on the headlands, or in adjaining fields, and seed or in his own polished language, he says, we "told down the lands, or sow rye for the next season. a downright falsehood.

Now it so happened that nearly two hundred people were present at the meeting. There could be notify his readers that he has great acquaintant more present at the meeting. There could be mistake as to the substance of what was said by with farming.

This reminds us of the painter who attempted to the painter whether whether whether whether whether the individual in favor of "an improved hay cart;" for he was asked very particularly whether it would not be harder labor to pitch hay over a high hay the public would know, from the drawing, what anrack than over common short stakes, and he an-swered before the whole assembly, that it would SHEEP' not make much difference when you have once raised a forkful from the ground whether you pitch it

railing "would hold a good deal without any one to would be saved."

Yet he now tells us he never recommended high rails on the stakes -- he says "the rail was less than four feet high"! Thus any man, who can put two ideas together, can see that the new patent cart defeats its own purposes—if it is only four feet high how can it hold a load without a loader? The man totally forgets what his improvement was! Low stakes are easily pitched over. He recommended the load, and he thought it would not require much

more labor to pitch the hay up.

The Hon. Mr. Quincy, Hon. Mr. Gardner, Hon. Mr. Allen, of Pembroke, Hon. Mr. Dodge of Essex, were usually present at these meetings, and they, with a host besides, cannot besitate to testify that we have told the story correctly.

The truth is, the writer, when he ran out into the

ountry to see how farming was actually carried or out of the city, came across an old fashioned cart, rigged with rails on the top of high stakes, and quite different from those in common use. He thought it mend it, as saving the labor of one man to load .derers to write for him, and hired travellers to retail Had he been familiar with farm work he would have his filth in the public highways. show that he who talks so silly about "the new has bandry" and old fashions in farming, does not know what old practices were-and when we point out distinctly the inconveniences of his improved cart," He chooses the gentlemanly way of calling the his tory of that debate in the Hall "a downright false-

FARM WORK FOR SEPTEMBER.

Autumn again approaches and September comnances to-morrow. The principal fruits of the season are now rapidly ripening, and the farmer must The first business of September will be to finish

up your seeding with grass for the next year's mowing, whether on green sward now turned, according to our system of new husbandry, or on other and that you have prepared for sowing.

You will find this a safer season to lay lands t grass than any other in the year provided you prepare them properly. November will kill all the weeds that come up with your grass and you may have as pure and perfect a lot as you please. You can have herdsgrass alone, or you can now sow the red top with it; but you will bear in mind that it is not safe to sow clover so late as this. If any loose sods are left on your green sward after bushing i your seeds, take a hand rake and gather them into the dead furrow or into any hollow in the piece. You may then roll the ground after bushing and make perfect work. It is really important to lay mowing land smooth, for you mow it more perfect

ly and you will find no trouble with a horse rake. Another branch of "our new husbandry" you will recollect is "the breaking up of pasture lands and sowing grass seeds at once on the furrow, either with rye, to be fed off, or without it." We have treated fully of the advantages of renovating old pasture grounds in this manner, but it can do no harm to remind our readers of it when done at the

Your pasture grounds are usually more distant costly hauling manures to them. Besides, most We have heard of sending for "Philadelphia law- farmers want all their manure for planting and yers" to settle puzzling questions. But this is the mowing grounds. Pastures therefore have been suffered to lie till they were nearly covered with the N. E. mode of ploughing and seeding in times moss, and many acres were required for a single

But in "our new husbandry" system you need no criticism that it would ouzzle even a "Philadelphia extra fence. You can plough after you have changed your cattle into fall feed, or two weeks before that time, if you will; and you need not keep you cattle off from your rye and grass more than one month after they appear above ground. Thus you renovate old pastures at a leisure time of year, withing, and without any expense of consequence if you keep a team. This is one branch of "our new husbandry" which none but city farmers practised "in ogy for lying idle under a plea that you have no

BUCKWHEAT should be moved or cradled be to cut when only half the blossoms show grain than ice, in some ca- to let it stand till the frost has nipped it. You wil e an important effect 'for bes-find that the pode fill up surprisingly while the hauln [Boston Cultivator. is curing in the swath and in the heap, as pea pods This critic accuses the Ploughman of not having will fill after you pull up a vine and hang it on a

Topping Conn. If you practice this you the country and actually see farms! (That is the should not hasten to begin, for you certainly injure place where they saw the "improved hay cart!") the ears by mutilating the tops while they are green.

In most of the towns that we have visited o to stand and cure for two or three weeks. The la IF A writer in the Cultivator, -we dare not bor is not much greater after the men become use

A city writer on Agriculture is very particular t

draw a portrait of a sheep, but doubting whether imal it was, he wrote over his picture, "This is a

PICKLING CARRAGES. Quarter the firm bear

CORRESPONDENCE.

ENRICHING BY GREEN CROPS—RAIS-ING ONIONS—PROTECTING VINES FROM WORMS.

Mr. Epiron,-Dear Sir: Your readiness to r the communications of your numerous ibers, has induced me to follow their ex-

mple and ask counsel of Experience.

In the first place, I would ask your advice In the first place, I would ask your advice with respect to sowing rye on soil consisting of light andy or gravelly loam, to be ploughed in the coming apring. I have a piece of land of this kind on which I sowed rye the last fall and seeded it down with serds grass and clover; on a part of it the clover looks well and promises

a part of it the clover looks well and promises preity good crops for two or three years, but on the rest of it, which is more gravelly and rather stony (the stones are small) the clover roots are few and far between.

I have thought of ploughing this piece, and of sowing rye to be ploughed in the spring, and then of sowing corn for fodder, and after ploughing in the corn stubble, of sowing rye ngain to be ploughed in and then sow corn again. Now

ing in the corn stubble, of sowing rye again to be ploughed in, and then sow corn again. Now I wish to know whether such a course would have a tendency to raise worn out land, and whether it would be otherwise profitable.

I have thought also, of sowing rye on light soil to be "riged up" for corn, which is to be pulled and laid between the ridges, (after plucking the ears.) to be covered by splitting the ridges, and then of planting corn again, and so continue to do. I would also ask how it would do to sow rye on green award to plough in and do to sow rye on green sward to plough in, and plant potatoes, putting lime, plaster, or ashes in

raising onions on a large scale, for market What kinds of soil are best for them! Can light, sandy or gravelly loam be made to produce good crops of onions? if so, how! and what kind are the best and most profitable to raiso! Some break down the tops of their nions in order to have them bottom well, now

lying this year! my neighbors' as well as my wn are nearly all dead or dying. The leave round the root first begin to spot and die, the rines looking as if they had been bitten by some ound on examining the roots that they appear obe rotting at the top of the ground, and in oreaking one, I found a small worm in the heart not determine whether it was worms or not. The roots below the top of the ground appear-ed white and clean. Lime and ashes put around the roots had no effect, I then tried strong lim

or you will think I'm a vankee with a geance; but if you will answer the about ueries, you will greatly oblige a subscribered YOUNG FARMER.

Franklin County, Aug. 19th, 1844.

There is no kind of doubt of the practicaility of enriching lands by ploughing in the green of husbandry will prove profitable is another affair, Much depends on the mode that is pursued.

It was an old practice, in many parts of New ingland, to plough sandy soils in June and let the arrows lie till September; then cross plough and ow rye without grass seed and with such a course would not now be profitable nor would t tend to enrich the soil. Rye will grow on poor land, and with rye you may reduce the soil as low deposited for the use of her household, was sure to be molested; of the latter they seldom nations a swith any crop you can raise. Corn will never from such poor soils.

Rye is a good article to sow for the purpose of Third, what is the best method of preserving

from such poor soils.

Ryo is a good article to sow for the purpose of gathered on lands that were not very rich, by maize and oats?

Fifth, when grain is properly ground, is there are of May and plantand a better bed is made for the tubers to extend much, and how accounted for? hemselves than we make when we turn green ward land in the spring, for tough green sward does ot rot soon enough in such cases for the potato

tain seasons, for this will grow on poor land, and bor's chickens. As in most cases of the kind, you always find something for your plough to bury it lived but a few weeks. up. Corn has not often been tried to be buried by e plough. But it would enrich the soil as much

then bury it well. insure a crop of that grain.

rop of a few tons weight will enrich as much as city will laud you in the penny papers.

weety tops of manure from the barn: though corn tim with steel instead of lead.

esting her manage the corn.

By turning green sward in August and sowing because you thus save pain and save meat. ye on the furrow you will be likely to have fall the following May you can plough again and bury must go again before two o'clock P. M.; for at that up all this rye. Now you have two green crops bu- hour he emerges again for his afternoon meal.farthing except the labor of twice ploughing; a ser- is walking, but he will stand on end every three is buried. You have your two green crops in your if you would not make another journey. soil not only without cost or extra toil, but without Skanks are not worth raising; but wo letting your land lie idle for a moment.

and go through another course. If you apply ma- his purse, lengthen his visage, and shorten his beam

of rye and one of buckwheat and one of turnips. We have seen land so raised in one year that instead of six acros to pasture a cow, one would yield quite your seed corn nor strew poison in your cellars and

As to onion ground, a warm rich loam is required, but there is no need of a very deep soil. Onions get their living from the surface, and the seed must not be buried deep. It must be sown early too or not at all. The seel on the surface must be rich, but it is not supposed that onions are great exflourish better after having been sown for years on the same ground. It is noticed that when the tope are left where they grow the succeeding crop always better than when they are taken away.

Some gardneers crush the tops of their onions to prevent their extension, but we have seen no reasoning nor evidence in favor of the practice.

had an unfavorable operation. In such weather worms are more plenty and veracious than in wet sudden death of the whole plant. Neither ashes nor lime will kill them after they have entered the stalk-but these articles are good to keep worms away if applied in due season and often; so who ving rye on light may be used to kill those that are in the roots. quart has been used to a hill, at one time, without hurting the plant. f Editor.

> WOODCHUCKS, RATS, MICE, SEED "Get out of that tall Grass."

MR. EDITOR,—Believing that you are ever eady to grant a favor when in your power, and especially to the farmer, (judging from the appearance of the Ploughman,) I would respectfully ask your counsel,

fully ask your counsel,
First, concerning a piece of mowing (ploughed occasionally,) which, from generation to
generation has been possessed, (though not
peacefully, they must acknowledge,) by Wood-

Can this land be so managed as to exterminate the "rascals?" If so, how?

They have been drowned out, and they have been sought for by trap men, until it was difficult to decide which destroyed most; while the relief thus gained was temporary, and their num-ber apparently increased. How shall I exter-minate them, or if I cannot exterminate, how ceful possession!

We so much abound with rate and mice. We send off to Boston for ready advice.

House, barn, granary, &c, all are completely overrun by them. While the barns had no grain in them, the rats could frequently be seen at dusk, going to and from the granary, upon the roof of an intervening building. Seed corn was selected last fall, while husking, and laid was selected task tall, while hussing, and tald away to dry; after drying, it was put into a tierce, secure as was supposed, from rats. When planting time arrived the tierce was opened and found to contain, besides cobs and mouldy corn, about forty rats, twenty seven of which were killed, the rest unceremoniously (taken whether). Resides a varieties of the content "absquatulated." Besides ravaging the gran-ary, they annoyed the good lady of the house

exceedingly.

Repeatedly has she invited them to a rare re past, viz., a bowl of rich new milk, besprinkled with arsenic, and a generous piece of excellent cheese from her own neat diary upon an iron pan. The former they invariably rejected, while the first vessel of milk which she there

Rye is a good article to sow for the purpose of entiching provided you bury the stalk before it goes to seed. Heavy harvests of potatoes have been established by law in Massachusetts, for rye,

Westfield, Mass., August 14th, 1844. P. S. A prodigy in the shape of a chicken, with four natural legs, two to go ahead, and two to go backwards, (the latter were never used,)

Woodchucks must eat, and it is cheaper as any article if you once obtain a good growth and keeping them on clover than on corn or beans; out at pasture than under the barn, But this, like all Clover has long been a favorite article to bury other farm stock, should be sent to market as soon inder the furrow, but clover will not grow on poor as it becomes fat. It is costly, keeping animals to and. On soils nearly rich enough for wheat, clover look at, or shoot at, unless you are a marksman; or vill grow rank, and a bed of shis is pretty certain even to dig up your soil, unless they do it scientifically, for no other farming is now talked of by cer While some farmers are in doubt whether they tain teachers. Good fat woodchucks are as good as an enrich their lands by burying green crops under lamb, why not? they live on richest clover and new he farrow, others are expecting too much from such beans, and eat no carrion, as fowls do, or as pigs course of hashandry. For though there is not a will when they can get it. Kill your chucks and doubt that soils will become rich by burying what bring them to market if you don't eat venison. Call ay grow on them, it cannot be expected that one them ground squirrels and the gourmands of the

x cords of manure from the cow yard.

A trap, half big enough to hold a bear, will watch
You may raise twenty tons of green corn and
for you all day at the woodchuck's hole, unless you talks on an acre that is not very rich, but you must cover it and set it so cunningly that the game gets ot expect that this would prove as valuable as in-then you save your powder and bleed your vic-

would be better than eye, or buckwheat, or any If you have no trap go with your gun in the plant you could bury. If you have twenty tons of morning-you must rise before breakfast, for chucks orn and stalks on an acre you would have enough- are out on the clover by sunrise—take your station n value-to keep a cow through the winter. If ten rods from the burrow, and not shoot as soon as the cow should convert the preduce of this acre to be node "good morning," lest be recent, relapse, manure instead of your doing it with oxen and recent his steps, "revocare gradus" and boal plough, and the manure should prove as valuable for the land as the green crop buried in the field, ter's keeping of your cow by his hind legs to take a view of the premises and show that he too can strut, shoot him in the head,

Should be have finished his repast and return ed enough to pay for the seed. On the 20th of to his palace without saluting you, or you him, yo ied under the furrow, and they have not cost you a When he is eating he'll not mind you, nor when he ice which is often performed where no green crop minutes to look out for dogs and gans.—Fire quick Skunks are not worth raising; but woodel

Why in some districts they are a rarity. One of On pretty good land, with such a dressing, you the greatest troubles of farmers is the low price of will obtain a good crop of corn or of potatoes, if you ment. In 1837 and 8, when beef was ten dollars a will let each hill have a gill of ashes. At hilling bundred, there was not a woodchuck to be found time you can sow grass seed, including clover, and this side of New Hampshire. Drovers scoured th rye with it if you please. But grass will give you country and took away all catable flesh. But now feed or hay for three or four years without exhaust-ing your soil. You can then plough again as before short; but his woodchucks instead of lengthening

and his clover. In respect to rats and mice, as they are seldon is to let the cats cook them in their own way. It is much cheaper keeping cats than rats, and if you procure the Maltese species you need not bung up

While the game lasts the cats get their own living; as that bec

kill vermin in that way, your house will be scented than your ears would with the noise of rats. Cats make a clean business of it, understanding better

old mare's back. In those times millers had a right to take 1-16th for grinding-that is, two quarts out of each bushel, strict measure,-but some millers' hands were then more crooked than others; as some

ing a bushel, and you will wrong your miller if you hold him by weight. We cannot recollect precisey how much a bushel has been known to shrink on being ground.

lestined to go afoot and not "to go ahead," as one orrespondent imagines. [Editor.

GRUBS ON PEACH LEAVES. PUMP.

MR. Editor: —Sir, on passing through my peach orchard yesterday, I noticed the leaves of some of the most thrifty trees at the extreme ends, were curled and looked unhealthy. On

examining them I found in those curled leaves small worms or grubs of different sizes and col ors, together with a host of small brown lice; ors, together with a host of small prown life; as a specimen, I send you some of the grubs, and I should feel gratified if you, or any other person could tell me what or how the relationship is between these grubs and lice, what good they do, and the best way to get rid of them they do, and the best way to get rid of them, for as they appear to be new customers to my peach trees, I do not understand them, but think from appearances I should rather part with the whole group-than have them stay.

A Pumpkin Story. I have a pumpkin now growing on my farm which measures four feet

and two inches round, and appears to be in a very growing state, and I also gathered from garden this marning, a short topped scarlet sh, which measured twelve and a half inch-

Sudbury, August, 18, 1844.

with too much company on his peach eaves, and we have no doubt that most gardener would rather "part with them than have them stay." The grubs that he has sent us, were dead and dried up, and we can give them no name. There are numerous grubs and insects and lice that are fond of the peach leaf, and it is not yet settled which is the best mode of treating the tree in order to rid it of the remin.

A few weeks ago we published a letter of Wm. Kenrick, Esq., of Newton, giving some very intermines statements relations that it does not, you would confer a great favor by noticing the following queries.

1. Does the wool imported from S. America, and invoiced under seven cents a pound, seriously compete with that grown in Vermont 2. Are our own wools similar in quality to those imported from Europe, upon which there is a March of those imported from Europe, upon which there is a March of those imported from Europe, upon which there is a March of the upon the first of the price of our domestic wool is a for intermediate the price of our domestic wool is a for intermediate the price of our domestic wool is a for intermediate the price of our domestic wool is a for intermediate to the price of our domestic wool is a for intermediate to the price of our domestic wool is a for intermediate the price of the price of the price of our domestic wool is a for intermediate the price of the pri The grubs that he has sent us, were dead and dried

te colation to their tree! 'The that paper will be found some experiments of the celebrated Mr. Knight, the English philosopher and horticulturist. He succeeded in destroying all the insects

with strong sads and some other ingredients intermixed. We refer our correspondent to that article. If he keeps no file of the Ploughman, as every faras we have notice.

The large pumpkin should be kept on the vines till ripe, and if it has rich and sweet meat the seeds difference in the quality of pumpkins; by carefully selecting seeds from the best we may in time have a very nice article in the shape of a pumpkin. In have seen. [Editor.

ved are aware of the value of this plant a e as an oil plant, we are of opinion it might be cultivated to a considerable profit for stock.

Swine and fowls are known to be quite fond of it and are said to thrive exceedingly well when fed upon it. It may be cultivated in drills as a

hoed crop, or it may be sown broadcast on grounds tolerably clear of weeds. matter. Let experiments be instituted, and those who have experience make public what acre? Is it more exhausting to land, than corn, potatoes and grain? We never cultivated it but in our garden in connexion with pole beans, to supply the necessity of setting poles, and we ever found it to be too luxuriant to be advantageous to our bean crop. We intend, if we should live and can obtain the seed, to try our luck in planting (for we think we should prefer planting it) a small patch by way of experi other year. And in case we do shall endeav

nother year. And in case to make public the result.

B. F. WILBUR. Respectfully, B. I Butters Vale, August, 1844.

P. S. Since writing the foregoing we notice in the last Ploughman that Hon. Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents at Washington, speaks highly and encouragingly of the Sunflower as an agricultural product. He says the seed will yield 40 per cent of oil.

B. F. W.

B. And now if you will give me a wenall share in the Ploughman, I will tell a story.

A few years ago, I conceived the idea of transplanting a wild, or whatis commonly called the calitivation of the sunflower more than forty years ago for the read
B. F. W.

A few years ago, I conceived the idea of transplanting a wild, or whatis commonly called the calitivation of the sunflower more than forty years ago for the read
B. F. W.

B. M. H. Sorres.

A fund now if you will give me a wenall share in the Ploughman, I will tell a story.

A few years ago, I conceived the idea of transplanting a wild, or whatis commonly called the calit the purpose of obtaining its oil. Mr. Ellsworth of the Patent office thinks highly of it. We have raised it in our own garden within 20 years and think it a very showy plant, but we have not much ground, five to six inches in diameter, and was about twenty feet in height.

be raised here at a profit, how much more profit would accrue on raising and making oil in remote districts; for the transportation of the oil would be trifling compared with that of cers. So hemp and flax and wool might be raised in districts re
The unmowers could in the profit person, but I told them that if they would wait five or six years, I would set the pring of 1842, I grafted it with what was called, thirty years ago in Smithfield, R. I., the Old England pear—the scions took admirably, and instead of waiting five or six years my

these are articles that weigh but little compared with corn. Thirty dollars worth of wool would weigh less than a bushel of corn. [Editor.

NEW MODE OF CONFINING BUDS.

Ma. Editos:—Having noticed in some paper, induity whether there could not be some bet an inquiry whether there could not be some bet ter method in inoculating trees, of confining the bud in, than the usual method of tying i that hossewives how to keep such meat from rotting.

Seel corn should be hung up where it can have air. It is dangerous to put it in tight casks; many a poer farmer has been obliged to plant his fields a second time in consequence of keeping his seed too close, where it lost its vegetative powers.

The fourth inquiry of "Cincinnatus" calls to mind our boyish days when we rode three miles to mind our boyish days when we rode three miles to mill astride of three bags of corn and rye, on the old mare's back. In those times millers had a right

I next spread some grafting wax thinly on

I next spread some grafting wax thinly on cotton cloth, and confined the buds in with a strip of it, letting it go part around the stock, but the result was, as the tree increased in cirment of cutting my plaster of a length sufficient to reach a little more than around the stock, and having inserted the bud, put it round the tree, and pinching the two ends together, caused them to adhere and found no farther trouble, as the two ends of the cloth separated just as fast

the two ends of the cloth separated just as fast as the growth of the tree required.

I set about two hundred in this way, and they nearly all took well, and have grown rapidly during the present season. The usual way of tying the buds in with a string, requires nearly twice the time for the operation in the first place, that my method does; and is also otherwise objectionable, as if the string is not attended to in proper season and loosened, it will often ed to in proper season and loosened, it will often out into the bark of the tree and injure the buds, and sometimes weaken the tree, if small, so much that the wind will break it down; but by my method all these evils are obviated

IRA HARDY. East Bradford August 14, 1844.

We are much pleased to hear of trials to avoid he troubles occasioned by tieing strings to confine grafting as we consider it po sonous to a fresh wound; but it may not prove injurious in budding, little wax need to be used to stick the plaster to gether in the manner proposed by our correspondent. Others can yet make trial of this mode as it is no too late to insert peach buds, nor even apple buds where the stocks are growing thrifty as in a nursery. We hope other modes will be tried that we

may avoid the tight lacing which has proved injurious in more than one kind of nursery. [Editor.

OPERATION OF DUTIES ON WOOL. MR. EDITOR :- As the Tariff question is one

ince '42!

4. If wool can be imported costing under seven cents which competes with our own, is there any expense to be incurred, which will in-

far to remove any erroneous opinions which ex-ist, relative to the present tariff, and oblige, A READER OF YOUR PAPER. St. Johnsbury, Vt., Aug. 10, 1844.

We think it probable that some of the wool which is called cheap and invoiced under seven cents is used in the manufacture of tolerably good ome situations they are easily raised; they make cloth, and that it competes with some that is grown better beef and better pork than potatoes will, and in Vermont. It has been so mixed up, good and are much richer than any species of turnip that we bad, and sand with it, that it was difficult to determine how to class it. If the custom house officers do their duty under the present law, we think the CULTIVATION OF THE SUNFLOWER. 7 cont wool will not interfere much with what is Mr. Editor,—Some fifteen months ago, or grown in this country. That which is really worth perhaps more, I wrote a short communication no more than 7 cents is only fix for carneting and

such coarse webs.

2. If the 30 per cent duty were abolished wool would be imported and we cannot doubt it would reduce the price of wool grown here. Though it for no tariff ever operates to that extent. satisfied that the prices of no articles in which there is competition are affected to the amount of a tariff duty-part of the duty comes out of the producer

and part out of the consumer.

3. The advance in woel since 1842 is not caused wholly by the present tariff, for wool is now higher lish tariff has not been raised. But there can be no doubt that wool is higher here than it would be it we had no tariff, or a very low tariff. Wool has risen because the supply was not equal to the demers to grow it.

4. There is no expense but the cost of importing and the amount of duty paid to the government. unless you count the transportation from tide water to the factories. Manufacturers now buy of our own farmers more than formerly, because they cannot get a full supply from abroad at as good a rate

A LARGE PEAR TREE TRANSPLANT-

MR. EDITOR :- I have seen that you allow

confidence in it as a profitable product in this quarter.

It should be considered that in some parts of our country corn is sold at ninepence per bashel, because of remotences of market. If sunflowers could be raised here at a profit, how much more profit would accrue on raising and making all in the product of the property of the property of the top nearly down to where I intended to graft it: moved it to my garden, and transplanted it without any ansistance. My neighbors laughed at me and ridiculed my notion of raising pears, but I told them that if they would wait five or six years, I would show them

neighbors may now see this tree bearing some of as fine pears as I ever saw of the kind, a sample of which I send you by the bearer.

Respectfully Yours,
DEXTER SAYLES. Wrentham, August 19, 1844.

The old England pear tasted well. If we ore early pears we should eat fewer apples, which are not so innocent a fruit as the pear, at this season Mr S. was fortunate to make so large a tree live. You cannot always succeed in transplanting such, though you should expend much la-The pear tree requires a rich soil, and it will bear more manuring than the apple tree. You will see apple trees, that have stood near a hog pen, die with surfeit; but you will seldom lose pear trees on

CAPITAL GRASS FROM AUGUST SOW-ING. BEE MOTHS CAUGHT IN WHEY

eccount of too rich a diet. fEditor

MR. EDITOR: I send you the length of some of the heads of herdsgrass which grew on my land that was turned over in August of last year, and sown on the furrow; the longest one ound was 11 inches in length, and a large num found was II inches in length, and a large number of them measured over 10 inches. I should send some of them to you if I could have had an opportunity. I also send you an account of the number of Millers, or beemoths I caught in whey this season, near my bees, about the first of July. I commenced placing dishes of whey near my bees, and since that time have caught 1820 Millers or beemoths.

ANA. WHITING.

Langephyre, August 15, 1844

ICT Mr. Whiting seems to meet with the same occess as all good farmers do who have tried our ode of seeding down in August on the green ward forrow. It is but a short time since farmers very generally doubted whether by sowing grass seed alone in August, the growth would be fit for the scythe in the following July. And as to sowing down green sward at once, without first planting the ground, not one in a thousand could be made to pelieve it would work well till we commenced the ablication of the Boston Cultivator, in 1839, and rged our readers to try the plan, having first tried

ourself on an extensive scale. What is the case now? If you go about New England you see hundreds of farmers adopting this plan and succeeding in it far beyond their expectaion. It is now so popular that city writers have commended it and some, who knew no better, we boldly called it an old practice that all our est farmers were familiar with in the last age !

These modern Solomons, like their old namesake, can defend such statements on this ground only; there is nothing new under the sun.'

In regard to bee-moths we are happy to learn that they are so readily caught in whey; an article that some one of our correspondents recommended to us last year, and we approved of the plan, urging bee keepers to make the trial. We claim the honor of being the first publisher, so far as we know, whey it will prove the most cheap and ready mode of ridding our hives of this most destructive foe of the busy bee. [Editor.

THE MOON ON CUTTING
THEND DEACH THE MOON ON CUTTING
THEND DEACH THEND and my attention
called to this subject by remarks on it in your last
two papers. I will venture to give you my own philosophy of the matter.

I remember when a boy, that such was the prevalenj belief in this lunar influence on cutting bushes
that farmers would farnish their whole posse of help,
old men and boys, with the heel-half of broken
grass-scythes and brush-scythes, and wage a war of
extermination upon all the bushes on the premises, which could be massacred on these two veritable days in August; find what remained unharmed for want of help and time, it was frequently thought best to let escape till another year, to easile them to accomplish the work most effectually; and hence they were, too often, still neglected and suffered to encamber the grounds. I often inquired of older and wiser heads, why bushes must be cut on such days, and such only? The answer usually was, that cutting bushes at this particular time of the moon, in the month of August, was the most sure of killing them out; and in vain did I ask for the philosophy of it.

losephy of it.

In maturer years, I have supposed the philosophy of it this. In the month of August, with us, the fruits and leaves of shrubbery are in their greatest perfection of development and growth; consequently, at this time, have made the greatest demand of sap from the roots; and therefore, if the shrub is cut off near the ground, the roots are left so little nutriment at a senson when the earth is usually rather day, together with the accrebing layer, of ittle natriment at a season when the earth is usually rather dry, together with the scorching rays of a hot sun, that they of necessity dry up and porish for lack of nutritious matter, which, I suppose, ordinarily begins to descend from the branches to the roots about this time.

about this time.

How far we are to regard the age of the moon, I will not say; only, I conclude that generally, if not universally, the period of greatest maturity with the leaves, &c. of bushes, is about the last quarter of the moon in the month of August.

I, therefore, have as much confidence in one day as another of the moon's age, providing I cut bush-

as another of the moon's age, providing I cut bushes at the time when they have made their greatest draft upon the roots, and before (from their decline) they begin to pay back somewhat of their debt to the roots. Yours, in baste,

August 16, 1844. [N. E. Farmer.

WEANING LAMBS ON GRASS. Our farmers in Maine, generally, let the lambs run with the sheep until housing time, taking no trouble in regard to the weaning of them. The most of them are weaned by their dam by that time, but they have nevertheless sucked so late that the dams are reduced in flesh and come to the bern in poor order, and the lambs themselves have not been long enough on grass to get fairly used to that diet slone, especially if they are not wholly weaned before the frosts begin to diminish the goodness of the grass crop. To obviate these difficulties, some farmers separate the lambs from their mothers by the 20th of August, and put them into a separate field of good grass, where they can fill themselves as soon as they find that they can get no more rations from the uddor. The consequence is that such lambs get accustomed to do without milk—fill themselves by grass and come to the barn all ready to take hold of hay, almost as well as the older portions of the flock, and the mother has time to recruit and get in good flesh befure cold weather, and will, in consequence, where on less expensive food and need less care. [Maine Farmer. WEANING LAMBS ON GRASS. Our farmers

TOMATO CATSUP. To a gallon skinned tomatoes add 4 tablespoosfals of salt, 4 do. black pepper, half a spoonfal alispice, 5 red peppers, and 3 spoonfals mustard. All these ingredients must be ground fine, and simmered slowly in sharp vinegar for 3 or 4 hours. As much vinegar is to be used as to leave half a gallon of liquor when the process is over. Strain through a wire sieve and bottle, and seal from the air. This may be used in two weeks, but improves by age, and will keep several years. [U. S. Receipt Book.

REMEDIES. Mr. Ellsworth, alluding to the val-

IT REMOVAL. We are obliged to remove from Quincy Hall for about four weeks. Our visitors will find us on the other side of the street, probably. We are not certain what will be the number of our office, but our friends will see on our old entrace door a reference to our temporary place for business.

REVENUE OF THE U. STATES.

Three hundred thousand dollars were received last week as revenue at this single port. Uncle Sam will be rich if he lives long enough.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says two mi lions were received at that port in twenty days; and that this sum "was taken out of the pockets of the people." The Journal is usually very candid, but in this instance it adopts some queer notions rom the pockets of the people for the people never had possession. But, quibbling apart, the Journal ought to know goods do not rise in proportion to the amount paid on importation.

our price of grain before it can be admitted into England under their high tariff.
There is something unsound in the great city of

suspicions that some of their publishers are connected with foreign manufacturers and English importers. So far as we have ever been able to judge two millions have ever been raised with less borthen to our own people than one million by direct tax-

One reason of this difference is, we can tax luxpries more than we do necessaries. We now levy one dollar on each gallon of brandy imported .-This is more than the cost of the brandy at our own ports, before entry at the Custom House. Now suppose a direct tax should require us to pay on each bashel of corn that we raise as much as the corn is

But, thirdly, a tax on imported goods is paid, in some measure, by the producer of those very goods -by the foreigner who makes us pay roundly when we send to him any of our products. These principles ought to be well understood by our farm-England.

MASS CONVENTION AT ALBANY. The Whize had a great Convention at Albany on Tuesday last. Some of the Whig papers say 50,000 people assembled there while some of the Democratic papers counted but twenty thousand-so much for party statements. Among other speakers was Mr. Webster, who went back to the first Congress, which met in New York city on the first day of May. 1789. He said the very first petition that was ever presented to Congress was from Maryland, from the city of Baltimore, praying the imposition of duties on all foreign articles that can be made in America.

"There, gentlemen, was the very first petition There, gentlemen, was the very first petition ever presented to the Congress of the United States, and it came from the Monumental City, the capital of Maryland! And now what do you suppose was the second petition? Why, it was a like petition from certain mechanics of Charleston—not Charlestown, in Messachusetts, that Commonwealth now scoffed at and derided as narrow and sellish in her sellities, part lets. Checketone, which was hursely ment sprang up again like another phoenix, with renovated and increased beauty—not that Charles-town which skirts the base of Bunker Hill;—but Charleston, the refined and elegant city, the pride distinguished for intelligence, hospitality, and all the social virtues—Charleston, the mention of which always brings up by association the names of Pinck-ney, of Sumpter, of Huger, and of Lowndes. From the bosom of that Charleston this second petition to Congress came; and that was a petition of the ship-wrights of that city, praying Congress to protect

He said the next petition that was ever presented to Congress was from the city of New York, and by the mechanics and manufacturers of that city, asking for duties on such articles as could be mannfactured in this country. He read all these petitions, having obtained copies of them from the records; he then proceeded:-

"Now, I ask you again, how were these petitic row, I am you again, now were these petitions for protection treated? Did Congress deny its power? Did it say that it could not possibly give them this protection, unless it should happen to be incidental? Did it say, we have only a revenue power in regard to this matter? Far from it. In regard to the subject of these petitions we all know that the very first product in the subject of these petitions we all know that the very first product is the subject of these petitions we all know that the very first product is the product of the very first product the subject of these petitions we all know that the very first product is the very first product the very f that the very first Congress secured to the navigation of the United States that which has been, fi that time to this, the great foundation, not only of preference, but of monopoly, of the whole coasting trade of the Union. And the shipwrights of Amertrade of the Union. And the supergrass of Andrica enjoy that monopoly to the present day, and they will enjoy it forever. Look at the coasting trade of the United States, so vast in its extent. It is entirely confined to American shipping.

Well, how did Congress treat these applications from the cities of Baltimore, Charleston and New

York, to extend protection to the mechanic arts? It granted them! It yielded to it. And, except a tormal act for taking the oaths, the very first act passed by Congress was to secure the coasting trade and protect the mechanic arts by discriminating du-

Some of the independent papers give Mr. Web

ster's speech, entire, but we have no room.

Mr. A. Goodwin, of Ashfield writes to that he has a very fine kind of white strawberry that is of fine flavor, very productive, larger than the common field strawberry, and a native of Berkshire county. He has distributed some in Springfield and in Northampton where they are much ad mired. He sells at one dollar per hundred, at Ashfield, nicely packed. If Mr Goodwin can send 100 to the editor of this paper the money shall be paid by means of the Postmaster at Ashfield, who have funds in his hands on account of the Ploughman. Is there any mode of sending?

Mr. Salmon Buckminster, of Newton, ha brought us some very fine apples which he has just gathered. They are now fully ripe and are an excellent variety of early apples. He knows of no name for them; they are very round and of even surface; the color striped deeply, like the old stone wall apple, but little flatted at the ends.

He has also brought us a bean leaf large enough for a handsome lady's bonnet-it measures 15 inches by 13. Homely ladies, who are judicious, cover their faces more completely than this bean leaf would.

SETTING STRAWBERRY VINES. By the latrains the earth is made moist enough to transplant Strawberry sets. It is a favorable time to plant them now, and if they are kept moist they will be fruit next season. Every country family may have a strawberry bed, and most families in the city may have them. What a luxury to have strawberries of one's own raising!

EXHIBITION OF THE MASS. CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.

JAMES CLARK Esq. is President of the Associ-The Fair will continue open two weeks.

OPPOSITION TO LAW.

In one of the districts of New York, the legal process, and it is dangerous to appear among them with a badge of authority.

There is semething unsound in the great city of N. York on the revenue question. The trouble arises from grants of large tracts and hearty good will as the scenes of the day would naturally call forth of land made to individuals before the revolu-

worth in our barns. Should we bear it? Could An army must be raised to back up the civil officers unless the whole matter can be adjusted with the settlers. Many years ago Massachucheaper at the Custom Houses than in any other setts had a similar difficulty with the squatters The imprint of this work says it is "A select Manin Maine. A compromise would prove more unl of Kitchen Gardening and Culture of Fruits, equitable than the enforcement of strict law in a containing familiar directions for the most approved case of this kind.

whig papers represent the meeting at Albany U. S.". It is a reprint of an English work, with aders-and they are pretty well understood in N. as numbering not less than 40,000-some say ditions; but the publishers do not deign to inform 50,000. On the other hand the Albany Argus us who the author is or who has made the additions has set down every individual that appeared to it. there and the editor counts exactly 4,303—seven Wm. D. Ticknor & Co., have it at their bookmore would have made the round number of store. It is in pamphlet form of 118 pages, and is 4,310. The Argus counted 62 ladies-the sold for twenty-five cents. whigs counted many hundreds. People who Mass Convention in Tennessee. On the read both sides know exactly how it is.

sand. But the whig candidate for Governor how many assembled. (Owsley) had less than 5,000 majority over the with all parties in that part of the country.

not that Charlestown which was burned at their desks at nine o'clock instead of ten!

, with are obliged to do? Why, in the name of industry, equity, and equality, should Custom House clerks work but six hours, when others work fthe South - Charleston in South Carolina, always ten or twelve! If Uncle Sam has any surplus riods, --atill, there is no disposition to export. -the work at one third of the old rates?

them promises any reform at the Custom House or in the Post Office department. Would it not be popular to promise reform here?

LARGE SWEET APPLES. Mr. N. C. Day, of Lunenburg has forwarded to this office specimens of a very large early sweeting now completely ripe. They are shaped like the Porter Apple but are much larger. The prevailing color is red, having little specks of a greenish cast and on the blossom end fact, that since the year 1838, the surplus wheat to name the variety.

if the tree bears well and constantly they should be States. cultivated accordingly.

last week one hen left her nest with only nine tablishment of a policy unfavorable to the inter ties, and thus carry out the clear, and, according to historical testimony, the most manifest object of the shells and velled as loud as born chickens. Their envelope was taken off and they were placed under the hen at night. Next day the vertiser on Friday night, by placing a lamp is whole eleven looked as bright as any that are contact with a number of bundles of paper is

A Framingham lady wishes to know whether weeds are not as injurious in a back garden as in a cornfield by the road side. She says "the fields in the garden."

not let the hired man keep the garden in order .-He has a fine field of corn, and we were not aware of any neglect in his garden.

Fire. The barn and haystacks of Wm. F. Hughes & Brother, on the Moyamensing road, Mr. Cobbett, son of the author of the "Pe near Philadelphia, were burnt on Wednesday litical Register," has been confined four years morning, and 150 tons of hay were destroyed. in the Queen's Bench Prison, for a contempt of Court. The fire was set by design.

GATHERING IN LYNN. The Whigs have giv-botville on Monday last, by the caving in upon en notice of a meeting in Lynn on Wednesday him a bank of earth. He went to Cabotville next. The Democrats hold a meeting in Fan- from Lowell about three years since. euil Hall on Monday night.

quire, will deliver the address before the Middlesex trifling opposition. The Go-Society of Husbandmen and Manufacturers at Con- ter be chosen by the people. cord in October next.

Mr. P. Coolidge handed us an apple setts printed out of Boston—three at New Bedford, two at Nantucket, one at Springfield, and that dropped from the tree the other day, that one at Newburyport. girted nearly thirteen inches. It is a quince

on Thursday next.

TEA PARTY AT STOUGHTON

The fourth exhibition of this Institution will take place in Quincy Hall, commencing on the 16th of September west. Great preparations are in progress and the whole Hall will be filled with implements, curious and aseful. All the present occupants, individuous were given a week previous, and on the afternoon of Thursday, between forther and the afternoon of the afternoon of Thursday, between forther and the afternoon of the afternoon

curious and useful. All the present occupants, including ourselves, are obliged to remove for a few weeks to make room for a great display.

It is expected that 75,000 people will attend, gathering from all parts of the country. The great Mass Convention of the Whigs, will be held on the 19th, on the Common, and the facilities for locomotion are such that Boston will be fall for at least one week.

The Committee of Arrangements for the Fair will occupy the room in Quincy Hall now occapied by ourselves. They will take possession next Monday. The following gentlemen are members of the Committee; WM. EATON, Chairman, RULL BASE, JOB TURNER, ROLAND CUSHING, JONATHAN PRESTON, HENRY K. HANCOCK and WILLIAM STEARNS.

JAMES CLARK Esq. is President of the Association and useful water went the seeing of the conmodious hall of the hotel, where an elegant repast had been spread by the ladies, and of which, when all had partaken, there seeing to be a sufficiency remaining for hundred.

Invitations were given a week previous, and on the afternoon of Thursday, between forty and fifty of the members, with all the invited goests, gentlemen and ladies, assembled at the Town Hall, where an appropriate and feeling prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Park, followed by music from the village band; after which, came the reading of the Constitution of the Society, adopted in 1830, when the circle consisted of fourteen members only; now numbering nearly was offered by Rev. Dr. Park, followed by music from the village band; after which, came the reading of the Constitution of the Society, adopted in 1830, when the circle consisted of fourteen members only; now numbering nearly was offered by Rev. Dr. Park, followed at the Town Hall, where an appropriate and feeling prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Park, followed at the Town Hall, where an appropriate and feeling prayer as offered by Rev. Dr. Park, followed by music from the village band; after which, came the reading of the Constitution of the Society, adopted in 1830, when the circle consisted JAMES CLARK Esq. is President of the Association and Chas. A. Wells Esq. is Actuary.—

dreds more. Tea and pure cold water were the only beverages, for Stoughton people are as fa-mons for their Temperance as for their charity mous for their Te

After the supper, which occupied nearly two A part of these two millions therefore must come out of the foreign producer or manufacturer. He farmers assemble together, some painting their by the band, in good taste, adapted to each; and out of the foreign producer or manufacturer. He is obliged to lower his prices in consequence of our faces and dressing in disguise; they have agreed humorous and witty voluntary ones; and lively music followed in rapid succession, till the company were warned by the declining light of day to separate for their homes, when all retired with such a cheerful expression of enjoyment

tion. A small rent was reserved, payable in wheat or other products of the soil. The Rennselaer family had extensive grants in the viciniselaer family had extensive grants in the vicinity of Albany, but for many years the liberality and independence of the proprietor induced him to be very indulgent towards the tenants, not exacting the customary rent for many years in succession.

This neglect or indulgence has probably led purchasers to believe they should hold the lands in fee simple in all future time, but the present heirs are not disposed to relinquish their claims.

Claimed the admiration of all who listened to those exquisite performances. This group of these exquisite performances. This group of the very arc, are known but little beyond the few towns and counties around us—probably owing to the short time they have been together, and, perhaps, some other circumstances that may have prevented, in a degree, the display of their fine alents. But their town's people feel proud of them. and, as they enjoy the sweet music, they sometimes forget that their fame is not spread farther, for all the pleasure is their's, though it be their's alone.

Stoughton, August 26. THE KITCHEN AND FRUIT GARDENER .-

practice in each department, descriptions of many INFORMATION TO READERS. A number of the the year, the whole adapted to the climate of the valuable fruits, and a calendar for each month in

ead both sides know exactly how it is.

In regard to the Indiana election, if you look in Nashville. Gen. Cass, of Michigan, and closely into the party papers you will find that Mr. Polk were both there. Marshall of Keneach party has gained mightily on its opponent. tucky also attended. The Nashville Union es-In Kentucky the average whig majority for timates the numbers at 50,000, while some of Lt. Governor and members of legislature, in 85 the whig papers say 7 or 8,000. How far counties, is between eleven and twelve thou-

democratic candidate who is extremely popular MECHANICS' FAIR. The workmen are pre-The New York papers state that the pressure of business is so great in the Custom Hall. This will make an extensive range for House, that the clerks have been ordered to be the display of manufactures, machinery, &c.

Notwithstanding the price of Flour has got in all parts of the world. American Flour was by aiding the Post Office revenue with it rather adding on the 3d of August, in Liverpool, in bond, or without duty, at \$4, and the best of Canada Flour duty paid, at \$6 a barrel. These The two great political parties are making are rates seldom recorded in the Liverpool market. Nor is there any inducement to ship progreat efforts to gain converts, but neither of visions; last year our exports of Beef and Pork sequence of the low price of freights, our pack ets are taking hay to fill up with,—there could be no greater evidence of the low rates of freights. [N. Y. Express.

The low price of Flour leads to an inquiry specks of a greenish cast and on the blossom end crop of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and a large some stripes of the same. They measure ever twelve inches around. The flesh is quite tender than doubled, and found its way to the scaboard and there is a slight perception of "bitter-sweet" through the Eric Canal. In 1837, he states in the taste. Mr. D. sent specimens to Mr. Kenrick that Flour was imported into Chicago, and sold at ten dollars per barrel, but that in 1843, it These apples would be excellent for baking, and bushels of what Illinois exported 4,000,000

The election for President of Texas, takes The Steam Chicken Factory is much spoken of in some of the papers. On our own farm our hens are able to keep up steam enough. They first lay the eggs and then have wit enough to hatch them, generally, without assistance. But last week, one hen left, her nest, with only nice.

> to set fire to the office of the Boston Daily Adthe entry of the second story, but the fire fortunately discovered in season to prevent any serious damage.

AGRICULTURAL. We learn that an Agriculcornfield by the road side. She says "the fields in tural Department has been established in Amsight of the highway are better attended to than herst College, and Alonzo Gray has been apwe will surely expose her husband if he does Transcript.

The Observatory at Cincinnati is steadily advancing towards completion. The great telescope, ordered some time since at Munich, is to be shipped for this country this month.

A man named Collins was killed at Ca-

The new Constitution of the State of New We are informed that G. F. Farley, Es- Jersey has been adopted by the people, with but will deliver the address before the Middlesex trifling opposition. The Governor will hereaf

There are seven daily papers in Massachi

HEALTH OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. There Were only 172 deaths in the city last week :
11.7 The Salem ladies will hold a grand fair 35 Men, 26 Women, 58 Boys, 53 Girls. To-

More Fires and Firemen's Riots at Phil-

Monday.

Tremendous Hurricane and Flood in Wisconsin Territory. We learn from the Green Bay Republican, that on the 8th inst. a hurricane, accompanied with rain and hail, swept over Brown and Calmut counties with such fury, that in the space of twenty minutes property was destroyed to the value of \$20,000. Houses, barns, bridges, feaces and trees were scattered and tossed about like chaff; and in many places the crops of every kind were flattened and destroyed. Trees, four and five feet tened and destroyed. Trees, four and five feet tened and destroyed. scattered and tossed about like chaff; and in many places the crops of every kind were flattened and destroyed. Trees, four and five feet in diameter, were twisted off at Duck Creek, and at Suamico River, all the large trees for the distance of half a mile in the direction of the Bay shore were either torn up or blown down. Every bridge between Twin Rivers and Green Bay, and two thirds of those between Green Bay and Fond du Lac, were swept away. [Mail.]

and Fond du Lac, were swept away. [Mail.]

ALUMNI OF BROWN UNIVERSITY. A meetimates the numbers at 50,000, while some of the whig papers say 7 or 8,000. How far these brethren are apart! Any one can guess how many assembled.

MEXICO. We learn verbally since our last publication that the Mexican authorities are recruiting sailers for their gavy very rapidly in all the Mexican ports on the Gulf. With these it is intended to act against Texas. The rate of wages paid is said to be so high as to tempt the cupidity of English and even American sailors, from whom thus far almost all the recruits have been made. We could hope that a becoming national pride might deter any American from engaging in the service of a carfity despot like which can bardly be equalled in sny city in the cupids of the Alumni of this University will be held of the Alumni of this University. A meeting the the Alumni of this University will be held of the Alumni of this University. A meeting the Alumni of this University will be held appreciation from the Mexican ports on the Gulf. With these it is intended to act against Texas. The rate of wages paid is said to be so high as to tempt the cupidity of English and even American sailors, from whom thus far almost all the recruits have been made. We could hope that a becoming national pride might deter any American from engaging in the service of a crafty despot like Santa Anna, especially when his services are to be employed in an effort to subdue the liberties of Albany, a few days since, William University will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Sears of Newton.

He, however, had the good luck to find his horse and wagon pawned at a stable in Hartford.

succeeded in recovering somewhere in this house State, the spurious plate, with about \$10,000 made of the notes, on the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, of the denomination of \$ 10, which were recently attempted to be put in circulation. The plate and money has been returned to the Bank.

The Rev. Mr. Fairchild would have taken

LYNCH LAW. The Frontier Whig, publish-

ing :-is By a letter from a friend in Texas, we learn

SIDNEY RIGDON. It is said that this impostor pretends to have a revelation from Heaven constituting him president of the Mormon church. Rigdon has always been considered the most talented member of the Mormon priestgood, and probably thinks himself better calcuated to carry on the work of his craft. [St. Louis Era.

New JERSEY. The new Constitution of New New Jersey. The new Constitution of New Jersey goes into operation on and after Monday next. Under it the election for Governor, members of the Legislature and County officers will be held on the 8th and 9th of October next, and

The most difficult lesson to narrow minus, yet wery badly hurt at the Bartlett steam mills on to differ—a lesson which admits diversity of opinion; and which we could all more easily opinion; and which we could all more easily beyond our over her leg, breaking it in two places and lac-The most difficult lesson to narrow minds, ve selves and the immediate circle in which we erating it badly.

George Collins, while at work in the steam

instructions from the Agents at Liverpool, nothing whatever, except mailable matter, such as letters and newspapers, will be received on board the steamships on the days of their departure from Boston.

If an aboution ticket had been brought out in Viginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Morth Carolina, Ma vyland and Tennesse, it might produce much good But in a State which has no slaves, we have neve yet seen any reason to believe that an organized ab olition party produced any thing but evil influences On Wednesday week some twenty boats caught 3000 pounds of blue mackerel, a delightful fish, in Barnegat Bay. They were caught with book and line, lead or zinc being rolled round the line for three or four inches from the hook, and no other bait

HEALTH OF CHARLESTON. The Patriot Saturday, says that no case of vellow fever has ccurred in that city this season.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

More Fires and Firemen's Riots at Prilladel and the place of the control of the place of Alhanos Logarian and hay, at Sterilor, the place of Alhanos Logarian and hay, at Sterilor, the place of Alhanos Logarian and hay, at Sterilor, the place of Alhanos Logarian and hay, at Sterilor, the place of Alhanos Logarian and hay, at Sterilor, the place of Alhanos Logarian and hay, at Sterilor, the place of Alhanos Logarian and hay, at Sterilor, the place of Alhanos Logarian and hay at the state of eight unfinished three son by Fox and Wills were in progress or a small new street, running east of Front street and north of Maiden, Kensington. The entire block was destroyed. The fire was the work of an incendiary; loss at least \$7000. No insorrance on the property.

Rist among the Firmen.—On Saturday evening, about 9 eclock, a genoral alarm of fire was tales and the district of Southwark. Great a Kentement prevailed, as a conflict between the Weccaco Hose and Pairmount Engine Companies was feared.

At the center of Second and Catharine street a fight ensued between two or three persons, in which the Fairmount took part. For a time destrict, when the excitomer subsided.

Arrest for Murder. A man named John Rilly, however, the Fairmonn the solution of the hard of the street of Southwark, on the alternoon of the hard of the street of Southwark, on the alternoon of the hard of the street of Southwark, on the alternoon of the hard of the street of the shot, place his hands on his about the district, when the excitomer subsided.

Arrest for Murder. A man named John Rilly, however, the Fairmonn the solution of the hard of the street of the shot, place his hands on his about the district of Southwark, on the alternoon of the hard of the street of the shot, place his hands on his about the district of Southwark, on the alternoon of the hard of the store was the street of the street of the store of the shot, place his hands on his about the street of the store of the street of the store of the store of the store of the store of th

ALUMNI OF BROWN UNIVERSITY. A meet

was put to some trouble issu week of a fields. Meahin montaining to account a law, or make was put to some trouble last week of a brimmed gent., who represented himself to be a Quaker. After staying at the Kremlin and partaking liberally of the hospitalities of the host, Obadiah induced Mr. Burnham to let him a horse and wagon to go a short journey, and prun up a heavy bill for wine, &c. He was unhost, Obadiah induced Mr. Burnham to let min a horse and wagon to go a short journey, and not returning in season, Mr. C. started in pur-suit of the fugitive, but he was not to be found. He, however, had the good luck to find his horse and wagon pawned at a stable in Hartford. IMPORTANT RECOVERY. Mr. James Young, to the residence of a respectable citizen, and, the first lieutenant of Police of this city, has When she presented herself, he at once made the charge above stated against her, and demanded \$30 to purchase his silence. The

> the same course with Rhoda Davidson, if he had been innocent, and she a false accuser.

VOUNG LADY SILLED AT THE FALLS LOS "By a letter from a friend in Texas, we learn that four murderers and horse-thieves were hanged on South Sulphur, Fannin county, Texas. Their names were Jones, Ray, White and Mitchell, all from Missouri. They have recently robbed and killed four Indians.

Singury Recover It is said that this impossing the strength of the precipiee, near the Museum, lost her balance, and with a loud Museum, lost her balance, and with a loud Museum, lost her balance, and shriek fell. When taken up she was alive, but insensible. Able medical sid, promptly rendered, was unavailing; and she died in about three hours. The body was about three hours. The brought here the same evening, and has taken for burial to Detroit, where her sister. Mrs. G. W. Howe, resides. [Buffalo Com

for members of Congress and electors of Presi-dent and Vice President on the 5th and 6th of November next.

of a coat, which, it was said, was sent by mis-take for another that was not quite ready for delivery. The coat was returned; and after President Tyler, says the Journal of Com-merce, has saved enough from the salary of his office to pay off all his debts, which he has done in an honorable manner, including a number which had stood so long as to be outlawed, and besides, has purchased a plantation upon which he may hope to spend the remainder of his days some time had elapsed without any other being

ACCIDENTS AT NEWBURYPORT. Ann Hi dreth, a young girl about 15 years of age, was very badly hurt at the Bartlett steam mills on

planing mill, on Wednesday, had his hand so badly injured that it was necessary to amputate two of his fingers.

WESTERN RAILBOAD. Receipts for week ding August 24 :-1844. 1843 12,882 8,365 5.156 \$21,247 \$13,764 Total gain, from 1st January, to 24th A

Saratoga was thinning fast at the last counts. A large number of refugees from that place were at Congress Hall, Albany, on Tace-day last. Among them, the Hon. Edward Curtis, and General Scott and suite.

eastern train on the Portland railroad was detained more than an hour Thursday, in consequence of running into a drove of cattle at Hampton, throwing one or two of the cars off the track, but doing no serious damage.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev J. T. Sargent, Mr Duniel Polson to Miss Jennet Walker, 22d inst, by Rev Mr Robbins, James W. Marce Eso, to Miss Helen C., daughter of Washington Mu

roe, Esq.
On Tuesday evening, by Rev Mr Blagden, Mr Be On Tuesday evening, by Kev Mr Dungoun, amin F. Allen to Miss Caroline Howard. 22d inst, by Rev Mr Streeter, Mr Daniel Sweetse o Miss Mary Foster, both of Charlestown. In Chelsea, by Rev Mr Bartlett, Mr John Follis t diss Ann Parker.

In Cambridge, 26th inst, by Rev Mr Newell, Georg Whitfield Lamb, Esq. of New Orleans, to Miss Jan Minst Falsa of C.

hitfield Lamb, Essay, Mr. Hooth Peters, In Newton, by Rev Mr Barrus, Mr Enoch Peters, Mrs Miranda J. Graves.

ton, to Miss Elizabeth L., daughter of Moses Full-Eag of R.
In Newton, Lower Falls, on Thursday evening, I Rev Mr Baury, Mr Wm S. Salisbury of Boston, Miss Julia A. Barker of Middletown.
In Stoughton, June 12th, by Rev Henry Eddy, E-win Packard, Esq. to Mary Summer of S.
In Providence, Mr Joseph C. Hartshorn of Chelse Ms. to Miss Rachel, daughter of Dexter Thurber, Es-of P.

In Barustead, NH., 15th inst, Mr Joseph Whitte Jr., of Newbursport, to Miss Hannah, daughter of N Wm Nutter of B.

DEATHS.

In this city, 27th inst, Josephine A., daughter (athl. S. Dearborn, 5½ yrs. 25th inst, Mr Jacob Henry Bancroft, 25. On Sunday morning, Mrs Eliza Benson. In Charlestown, 25th inst, Arthur M. Swan, 2 y

In Charlestown, 25th inst, Arthur M. Swan, 2 ys 7 mos.

In Dedham, 25th inst, Miss Laura Ann Fales, 19.

In Cohasset, 23d inst, Bonj F. Oakes, Esq, 33clerk of steamer Gen Lincoln.

In Plymonth, Mr Win Robbins, a soldier of the revolution, 85.

In Milton, 27th inst, Miss Penelope Rowe, 69.

In Watertown, 10th inst, Mary C. 2 yrs, and on the 24th, Denarus C. 5 yrs, daughters of Mr Parker Cast.

In Gloucester, 20th inst, Mrs Mary, widow of the late Dr Win Coffin, 85.

In New Bedford, 23d inst, Mr Elisha Sprague, 10th In Bridgewater, 22d inst, Capt Caleb Turner, formerly of Braintiee, 71.

In Cambridge, 23d inst, Mr John Stone, 88.

In Springfield, 10th inst, Amssa Davis, younges on of Abijah and Hannah U. Child, 1 y 5 mos.

Too delicate a bud, for earth's cold clime, Angels beckoned its pure spirit above To a gardon of blies, regions sublime.

There to be aursed by a Savior's love.

In Galveston, July 25th, of yellow fever, Edman Andrews, Esq. in the 51st year of his age. Mr J was born in Worcester, Mass., but for the last fifted years had resided in Texas.

				6.			
SAL	ES	OF STO	CKS	AT	TH	EB	ROKER
		********				DAI	*
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MINIATURE	ALMANAC.				
Sun	Sun	Moon	Days		
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Sunday, Sept. 1 5 24	6 36	8 33	13 12		
Monday, 5 26	6 35	9 7	13 9		
I resday, 5 27	6 33	9 46	13 6		
Wednesday, 5 28	6 31	10 31	13 3		
Thursday 5 29	6 30	11 22	13 1		
Friday 5 30	6 28	morn	12 58		
Saturday, 5 31	6 26	0 17	12 55		

Review of the Markets.

[Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.]

tWholesale Prices COFFEE-Since our last report there has been no

COPPER-Sales of Pig at 171c per lb. COTTON—The transactions during the past week amounted to 780 bales. Uplands and Floridas, 7½ a 7½c; New Orleans and Mobile 7½ a 7¾c, 6 mos. 7%c; New Orleans and Mobile 7½ a 7½c, 6 mos.

HIDES—There has been a good deal doing the past
week, the sales rather exceeding 25,000 hides, and
consist of the following parcels; 5200 Rio Grande,
weighing 22lbs, at 12½c per lb, 6 mos; 3468 do do
heavy, at 11c do; 5200 do. 19lbs, 14c; 6000 Buenos
Ayres, 23lbs, 12½c per lb, 4 per ct off, cash; 3600 do,
21½bs, 12½c, same discount for cash; 1000 do, 22½bs,
12½c, 3 per cent off, cash; 1000 do, wet salted, 7c, 6
mos; 1000 New Orleans at 10c, do, cash. The mark
tot closes more firm for light hides, for which there is
a good demand.

HOPS—The market remains without much change on previous quotations, and prospect continues very fa-torable for the growing ctop. IRON-Sales PSIOki Sable at \$93 per ton; Se

Pig, \$31, 6 mos.

LEAD—There have been large operations in Pig.
Lead during the week past, at 3 37 per 100 lbs; small
sales at 3 40, cash.

LUMBER—The demand for building purposes, an also for shipping, continues good, at reported prices.

MOLASSES—There have been no sales of any
great importance the past week, and prices are without much change.

STEEL—English blistered, best, per lb, 12 a 14; common, 6 a 7; American do, 6 a 8; Drawn, 9 a 10; cest Cast, for edge tools, 18 a 20. SUGAR-The market has been very dull this week TALLOW-American, per lb, 7c; Rough, 5c.

WOOL—There has been an inceeased demand for ecce and pulled Wool, and sales have been made a ur highest quotations. ZINC-Pigs and Slabs, 6 mos 7 a 74c; Sheets, pe

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Aug 30. Flour—Sales of Genesse have been made pretty freely at 43' a 37, including some lots of new wheats. There is but little good Michigan or Ohio in market, which has led to more extensive sales of Genesee, and favarite brands of Southern. Grais—The arrivals are not large, but the dealers generally having a good supply, the demand for cargoes has been more limited. Good mealing Corn at 51c, and white 46 a 47c; Southern Oats 27c, and Northern 28 a 29c.

NEW YORK, Aug 27. Flour-Genesce 4 25; O hio and Michigan 4 124 a 4 182.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug 26. Flour—Fresh ground is held at 4 12½. Several parcels fair South'n Wheat, afloat, are offered at 85c. Corn continues in fair demand—sales Southern yellow at 44c—a cargo of Southern Oats sold at 23c.

BALTIMORE, Aug 26. Floar—There is very little demand for Howard street and no change in prices; 3800 bbls City Mills sold at \$4. Wheat—Good to prine reds, 78 to \$3. White Corn, \$8 a 40c, yellow, 41 a 43; Maryland Rye is worth 52c; Oats 24c.

CATTLE AND MEAT. BRIGHTON, Aug 26. At market, 1175 Beef Cattle 2200 Sheep and Lambs, and 800 Swine. 100 Bee Cattle unsold.

Cattle unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Extra, 4 75; first quality, at 2 25 a 4 50; second quality, \$4 a 4 25.

Sheep—Lambs from 1 25 a \$2; Old Sheep from 1 75 to 2 50.

Swine—Shoats in lots to peddle, 44c, half Barrows.

Ohio Hogs, 34 to 4c. At retail, from 4 to 54c. BALTIMORE, Aug 26. Beet Cattle—The offerings at the scales this morning amounted to about 450 head, of which 338 were sold, and 87 driven north. The prices paid ranged from 162½ to 2 25 per cwt on the hoof as in quality, which is equal to 3 25 a 4 25 net.

Retail Prices inside Quincy Market. PROVISIONS.

	MA 631 61
1	Beef, salted 4 a 6½ Beef, snicked 7 a 8 Tallow, beef, per lb 7½ a 8 Pork, whole liegs 6½ a 6 150 a 6 a 6
-	Tallow, beef, per lb 71 a 8
ole	Pork, whole hoge 6
	Port fresh
n-	
n-	Hams, Boston, per lb 7 a 8
"	Hams, Western, per lb
er	Lard, Western, per keg new 6 a 64
to	Tripe, per in
-	
ge	
ne	Lamb ner lb
on	
ın	Sneep, whose, per 50 a 100 Chickens, pair 50 a 100 Turkeys, each 100 a 150 Figeous, dozen 50 a . 75 Geese, each
	Pigeons, dozen 50 a 75
id	Geese, each
er	VEGETABLES.
by	Split Peas, prime English, bu a 3 00
to	Potatoes, new, bushel 50 a 62
d-	Townstons bush
d-	Marrow Squashes, lb
en,	Cabbagas each 8
iq.	Cucumbers, dox 6 a 10
em	Cucambers, dox
Mr	Beets, per bunch 4 a 6
211	Beans, white, dried, proushel. 1 50 a 2 50
T.	Beets, per bunch. 4 a 6 Beans, white, dried, pr bushel, 1 50 a 2 50 Parsley, box a 6 Pointoes, bush 40 a 50 Turning, bunch 46
_	Turnips, bunch
of	Turnips, bunch
"	rickies, pergal a. 20 a 20
yrs	FRUIT, &c.
	Peaches, peck
33,	Pears, bushel
3	Watermelons,
6A-	
	Whortdeberries, quart. 5 a . 8 Sweet Water Grapes, pound. 50 a . 25 Oranges, Sicily, per box. 3 00 a 3 50 Lemons, per box. 2 50 a 3 00
the	Lemons, per box 2 50 a 3 00
the	
-	Spearmint, green, bunch
00.	Summer Savory, per lb a 25 Sweet Marjoram, per lb a 50
	Sweet Marjoram, per lb a 50 Sage, per lb a 25
gest	PEFF BORK LARD &c
,	BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c. [Wholesale Prices in Quincy Market.]
vi e	
1.51	Navy Mess, per bol 0 00 a 6 15
und	No. 1
A.	" Clear bhl 13 00 n 13 50
teen	Letter
7	Ohio Extra Clear Pork, bbl 12 50 a 13 00
. 7	" Clear Pork, bbl 11 50 a 12 00 " Mess " 9 00 a 10 00 " Prime " 8 00 a 8 25
R'S	" Prime " " 8 00 a 8 25
	" in half do 6 a 6
	" in kegs a 6
m.F	" Hams, per lb 6 a 7 Boston do do 7 a
604.	Tongues, per bbl 18 00 a 20 00
604.	Tallow, tried, per lb 7 a 7
594. 604.	BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.
594.	
594.	Butter, shipping, ton 7 a 10
1.00	Cheese, best, per ton 5 a 5
1 475	Eggs, 100 doz
	EDULT AND VEGETABLES.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Apples, bbl. 2 00 a Pears, bbl. 2 50 a Beets, bbl. 1 25 a Carrots, bbl. 1 00 a Cabbages, drumhead, 100. 5 00 a Ponatoes, Chenangoes, bbl 1 25 a Onions, bbl. 2 50 a Pickles, bbl 4 00 a Peppers, pickled, bbl. 8 00 a Mungoes, per bbl. 8 00 a LUMBER. Wholesale Price. Wholesale Price. Bangor, 1st quality. 27 00 a 28 00 do 2d 20 00 a 21 00 do 3d. 13 00 a 14 00 do 4th. 7 50 a 8 50 Kennebec, 1st quality. 25 00 a 27 00 do 2d. 18 00 a 20 00 do 4th. 6 50 a 8 00 do 4th. 6 50 a 8 00 Machias, 1st quality, 25 00 a 27 00 do 2d. 18 00 a 20 00 do 3d. 10 00 a 14 00 do 4th. 6 50 a 8 00 do 3d. 10 00 a 14 00 do 3d. 10 00 a 14 00 do 3d. 10 00 a 14 00 do 3d. 6 50 a 7 50 Saco, 2d quality. 5

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

2d quality. do 2d quality. Luths, 11 inch. do 1 and 11 inch. Spruce Lumber, at measure... Hewn ranging Timber, bund... Schoodic Boards, 1st qual, M... do do 2d do do 3d do do 4th Ton Timber, pine do do ordin Scab Timber.....

White no 0 00	- 24	. 0
Hemlock 5 00	24	6
SEEDS.		
Retail Prices.		
Mustard, brown, per bag 5 00		. 6
Mustard, white,		6
Hemp, per bushel 1 50		1
Camary 2 50		- 2
Flax, Foreign, per bush 1 50	-	2
Flax, American 1 75		2
Clover, Northern, per lb 10		u.
Clover, Southern 9		
Clover, Foreign	2	
Lacerne, or French Clover	1	180
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bu 2 25	-	. 0
Red Top, bushel, Northern 1 25	-	5
Red Top, Southern, bushel 68	-	
Orchard Grass	-	
Winter Rye, bushel	-	- 5
Millet, bush	-	- 1
Destantiant back		2
Buckwheat, bush	- 24	111

Fowl Meadow, bush 2 25 a 2 50 LEATHER. Wholesale Prices. Philad., best tannage, per lb. .. 22 a Baltimore, city tannage..... New York, red, light.....

Wholesale Prices.			
Buenos Ayres, dry hide, per lb 12			13
Pernambuco, dry salted 9	14		91
Rio Grande 12			13
West Indian 9			11
African 18			16
Calcutta, cow, green salted 80	-	1	10
Calcutta, cow " light			
Calcutta.dry 60			80
WOOL.			
Wholesale Prices	phil	12	99
Americas, common to 1 blood 32		4.	25
** ** ** ** ** ** 87			40

, superfine		40 42 87	*	42	
No. 2, "		25		33	
LIME.	1 10	TO S		THE TO	
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aston, per cask		65	a	70	
en ng, St. George Co's		60		65	
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common	**	-02		07	

Thom Camd L'Eta

The state of the s	-			
AL PER STATE OF HAY.				
Retail Pro		1927		
untry,old, per hundred	80			
66 Dew, 16	65			70
stern Screwed, per ton	10 00		11	50
AW	40			45
the major bander (In fa				

GRINDSTONES. Wholesale Prices. Per ton of 2000 lbs., rough... 16 00 a 18 00

The above document, in vesterday's paper, de-lares "that Coffee from the Netherlands, Holland, is free of duty, whether imported in American or Dutch vessels."

The Secretary bases this decision on the supposi-ion that Coffee from Europe in American vessels afree, and the reciprocal treaty of 1839—that Hol-

THE LONG ARM OF MASSACHUSETTS LAW REACHED HIM. Constable Gustavus Andrews arrived in this city from New York last evening, in the vicinity of Boston. in the vicinity of Boston.

A choice lot of eighty acres first quality that can be carged the schooner Saul, when under his command, in 1842, in Boston harbor. The examination of Chubb and the mate of the Saul on the same charge, was published in the Post last June. Smith was arrested at Aiken, 100 miles from Charleston, S. C., and was conveyed to Charleston by some South Carolina of feers, who delivered him up to Mr. Andrews, who hed delegated to them his authority under an executive warrant from Gov. Briggs. Mr. Andrews came with his prisoner in the ship Allen, from Charleston to New York, and thence, via. Long Island Railroad, to Boston.—
It may be recollected that after the Saul had been stripped of her cargo by the harbor pirates, been stripped of her cargo by the harbor pirates, she was burnt by lightning or design, and the insurance was paid. [Post, Tuesday.

insurance was paid. [Post, Tuesday.

Itself, Thieuting in Potetence to the above object was held at the room of the East India and China Association, Exchange buildings. Robert Jamieson, who had recently published some remarks, and an outline of a plan for establishing intercourse with central Africa, attended. The proceedings were, however, conducted privately, reporters not being admitted.—We understand the object of Mr. Jamieson is to make assents of the Niger and other great rivers at particular periods, by means of a steam vessal, and those shops; buildings all new within 17 years, and in good repair. Said farm will be sold cheap. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN SMITH, living on the premises.

Methuen, Aug. 29, 1844. vessel, and thus prepare a way for the introduc-

rers at particular periods, by means of a steam vessel, and thus prepare a way for the introduction of civilization. He conceives that by the proposed plan a system of intercourse might be brought into operation which would atimulate the natives to habits of industry and produce a most beneficial and salutary change in that extensive and benighted continent. [English paper.

A STRANGE VISITOR. On Sunday last a sanke measuring twenty-two inches in length, of a beautiful appearance, was discovered in the garden attrached to the dwelling of Mrs. Scient, in St. John street, near Green. How it got there no one could tell. A chicken that had been bitten by the reptile died shortly after wards. A young man who was in the neighborhood at the time, procured a stick and killed it, in doing which he came near being hitten. The snake was put into spirits and taken over to the office of Aldeman Brown, where it remained until yesterday. [U. S. Gazette.

A COUNTERPETER CAPTURED. Josiah Bright, the well known counterfeiter, was captured by the Philadelphia police on Thursday, on the Banks of the Schuylkill, after a pretty hard chase. Josiah, or 'Si, 'as he is commonly a leady to be officers in a batteau. Finding that they gained on him, he made for the ahore, and commenced running, but was pursued and taken.

Information has recently reached the Department of State that Her Brittanic Majesty has extended pardon (on the usual conditions of good behavior while resident there) to the American prisoners now in the Brittain Paper and the prisoners now in the Brittain Paper and Poets and the prisoners now in the Brittain Paper and Poets and

A St. Louis paper says, ' Lawyers and Docters abound in the great West, every town having more than the market demands. In St. Louis, there is only business enough for some

dollars-no insurance. [Mail.

dollars—no insurance. [Mail.

Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, of Wilsonville, Shelby County. (Ky.) has declared his intention of freeing his slaves, thirty in number, and sending them with a proper outfit to Liberia. Several of them have trades, all of them can read and one can write.

CHAS. E. HORNE.

Framingham, Aug. 24th, 1844.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice

Cow Lost.

House for Sale,

In Rockville.—The new and haudsome Cottage, owned by John Clark,
2d, who, by a change of residence, is
desirous of disposing of it. The premises are well fenced and under good
cultivation. For terms, apply to E. B. BLAKE,
Rockville, or JOHN CLARK, 2d, East Medway.
Rockville, Aug 31, 1844.

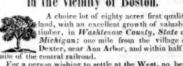
Valuable Farm for Sale.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

Situated 11 miles from the centre of Gratton, a large, pleasant and flourishfarton, a large, pleasant and flourishfarton de pleasant and flourishfarton, a large, pleasant and flourishfarton depocition of the
farton depocit and severable and severable and severable and Grafton, Aug. 28. eoptApr1*

in the vicinity of Boston.



A Farm for Sale.

EPHRAIM WILLEY, Auct'r. Stoneham, Aug. 17, 1844.

Valuable Land for Sale.

Louis, there is only business enough for some 20 or 30 lawyers, and 15 or 20 physicians!—
Consequently about 100 lawyers, and nearly as many physicians are starving—in idieness.—
The ovil must work its own cure.

Fire in Millione. We learn from Harrington's Express that a barn belonging to Mr. Joseph Reed was struck by lightning on Sunday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, which was totally destroyed, together with a large quantity of hay and grain. Loss from five to eight hundred dollars—no insurance. [Mail.

Can write.

By The New York Sun says, 'The number of Lawyers in this city, altempting to earn their bread, is enormous. Hundreds of them have been obliged to go West, and more will have to follow.

There have been two cases of yellow fever in the Marine Hospital at Mobile.

By Mr. R. B. Fitts is an agent for the Plauchman.

Subsoil Ploughs.

Ruggles, NOURSE & MASON manufacture been obliged to go West, and more will have to follow.

Ruggles, NOURSE & MASON manufacture been obliged to go West, and more will have to follow.

Subsoil Ploughs.

Ruggles, NOURSE & MASON manufacture been obliged maported by them from Scotland. They have been thoroughly tested with great satisfaction as the increasing demand from all sections of the country testifies. The New York State Agricultural Society in Sept. 1943, awarded their first premium to the Subsoil Plough made by Raggles & Co. Prices Se, 88, 210, 212 and \$15.

Agricultural Warehouse, Quincy Hall, Boston. mh28

MOORE'S

NORTH AMERICAN Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

-AND-MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

-AT-NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET, BOSTON.

THE proprietor of the above establishment would call the attention of purchasers of Cloths and Clothing of every description, to his very extensive assortment, consisting of every style, or fabric, from the heavy and serviceable goods of American Manufacture, to the finer fabrics of Germany, France and England. Shippers or purchasers for the Western trade will do well to call, as the above will be offered at prices which shall defy competition.

Also, constantly receiving by every arrival of the European Steamers, many of the richest descriptions of London and Parisian furnishing articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

JOHN L. MOORE.

Farm for Sale.

lish and Classical Education, France And Needlework, and Music.
For further particulars isquire of Thomas Wiley, Esq., 15 Merchants' Exchange; N. F. Cunningbam, Esq., 38 India wharf; William Rollins, Esq., 34 Central wharf, Boston. Daniel Putnam, Esq., O. Abercrombie, M. D., Lunenburg.

Late Publications.

HE Wandering Jew, by Eugene Sae: Jacob's Scenes in the Pacific: Hershberger's Manual of Horsemanship: Atala, by Chateaubriand: Arrah Neil, by G. P. R. James: Dunctison on Health Arrah Neil, by G. P. R. James:
Dunglison on Health:
Mills' History of the Crusades:
Life of Beau Brummel:
Foster's Christian Morals:
The Grandfather, by Ellen Pickering:
Comic Blackstone:
Sidney Smith's Miscellanies:
Cooper's Review of Mackenxie:
Autobiography of Heinrich Stilling:
Todd's Hints to Young Men:
Kohl's Scotland: Kohl's Scotland: Alida, by the Author of Allen Presscott: Gregg's Commerce of the Prairies: Fowne's Prize Essay on Chemistry: Triumph of Time: Engineer's Text Book: President Maxey's Life and Remains: The Log Cabin, by Mrs Lee:

The Log Cabin, by Mrs Lee: Afloat and Ashore, by Cooper, &c. &c. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Wash aug17 Notice of Agricultural Committee. Thile Committee on Farms, Fruit and Forest
Trees, and Shrubbery, White Mulberry Trees,
Reclaimed Meadows, Crauberry Fatch, Manufacture
of Compost Manure, &c., appointed by the Trustees
of the Middleaex Society of Husbandmen and Manufactures, consisting of Nahum Hardy of Waltham,
Abel Moore of Concord, and Moses Whitney of Stow,
hereby give public notice that applications in writing
directed to either of the Committee, or the Secretary
of the Society, and received before the first Monday in
September next, at 9 o'chock, A. M., will immediately
be attended to, by visiting the applicant on his prem-

Guano.

THIS article, which is used so universally in England, and has become so celebrated for producing great crops on all descriptions of soil, and on pool and in particular, where its effects are astonishing. r, where its effects ared in large or small quantities, or HOVEY & CO., No. 7 Merchants' Row, Bos

Grass Seed.

OVEY & CO. have just received a fresh supply of Herds Grass and Red Top Seed; also constantly for sale, Northern, Southern and Western Clover, white Clover, Fow Meadow, and Orchard Grass Seed, wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices, at

No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston.

Corn and Flour.

4000 BUSHELS more of that superior white and yellow Corn.

300 bbls fresh ground Geneace FLOUR, of superior quality, a part from new Wheat; just received and for sale at South Framingham Grain Depot, by aug 17

4t

S. O. DANIELS.

To Farmers.

CHOICE SELECTED LANDS, in Illinois, Ohioo or Michigau, at their present value, can be obtained in exchange for a Farm, or other real estate, situated in New England, provided application is soon made. Inquire at the office of this paper. aug17

Assignee's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed, by the Hon S. P. P. Fay, Judge of Probate for the County of Middlesex, Assignee of the estate of ELI S. BOOTHBY of West

mbridge, an insolvent debtor. DARIUS WELLINGTON, Waltham,

Grass Seeds. HERDS GRASS, Red Top, Northern and South-ern Clover, White Dutch do, Rhode Island Beat, and Fowl Meadow, all of prime quality, and for sale at the lowest market prices, by W. H. SPEAR & CO., aug 10 4 4w 8 Long wharf.

Seed Wheat.

WHITE FLINT WINTER WHEAT, of extra VV quality; farmers are invited to call and examine the best lot of Seed Wheat ever offered in this city, at Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Boston. Also, a fresh lot of White Flat Turnip Seed, tale by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.

Fownes's Prize Essay. CHEMISTRY, as exemplifying the Wisdom and Beneficeace of God, by George Fownes, Ph. D., Chemical Lecturer in the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, 12mo; received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO, No. 134 Washington street.

Grass Seed.



Farm for Sale.

Gates's Academy, Marlboro'.

THE next Term of this Institution will commence on TUESDAY, Sept 10th. Teition is English, \$4; Languages, \$4,50 per term, viz. 12 weeks nearly. Students can be accommodated in the family of the Preceptor for \$27 per term. This charge includes tending the processory of \$27 per term. This charge includes tending the processory of the Preceptor for \$27 per term. This charge includes tending to the processory of the Preceptor for \$27 per term. This charge includes tending to the processory of the Preceptor for \$27 per term. This charge includes tending to the present Principal, O. W. Albee, has had the direction of the School for nearly 12 years, which we deem the highest testimonial to the public of the satisfaction he has given.

S. F. BUCKLIN. Committee B. W. HILDRETH, Of the S. R. PHELPS, Trustees. The undersigned takes this opportunity to say, that, having enlarged his house he can accommodate a greater sumber of students than heretofore. He has also fitted up a Bath, deeming it important te attend to the physical as well as to the mental and moral improvement of those under his care. For a reasonable compensation, Young Ladies can have instruction on the Piano Forte.

A Farm situated in the easterly part of Stoneham, one mile from the Upper Meeting House and the North Village in Maiden, ago the contemplated and in a bearing condition.

There is on the above Farm 200 Apple, Pear and Peach Trees, a large part of which are grafted and in a bearing condition.

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There is on the above Farm 200 Apple, Pear and Peach Trees, a large part of which are grafted and in a bearing condition.

The above property was lately in the posse

POTTER'S

Botanic Garden and Nurseries, CRANSTON, R. I. 100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size.

Grape Vines, Curvants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, with a great variety of other choice Roses, Althens, Syringo, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Vines, Creepers, &c. &c.

Green and Hot House Plants. 100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the de

Green and Hot House Plants. This establishment contains the most extensive variety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor datters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be furnished at lower prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

grices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

Those in the city or vicinity, wishing to view the Plants, can by leaving Boston in the morning train of cars to Providence return in the afternoon, as the Nursery is but a mile from the city of Providence.

(C)—Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed gratis, at the office of this paper.

(C)—Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

Cranston Botanic Garden, March 16, 1844.

For Sale,
directed to either of the Committee, or the Secretary
of the Society, and received before the first Monday in
September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., will immediately
be attended to, by visiting the applicant on his premises, commencing at 9 o'clock, and in part of Hingham, about 4 miles
from the harbor, 15 miles from Buston,
see, commencing at 9 o'clock on said first Monday in
September, after which time no application will be received. Per order of Committee.

Oncord, July 27, 1844.

If WRULL I TIVILEGE 101 Dalle.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable water
privilege situated in the town of Sharon,
Masson the Savels farm. The stream of water is duable
in the driest season. It is located by the side of the
Boston and Providence Railroad, which forms the
Boston and Providence Railroad, which forms the
Boston, two from Canton. Terms liberal.
For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH TOLMAN, Sharon, or of the subscriber in Worcester,
JOSEPH CURTIS.

If Higham, April 13.

For Mark I Selling Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett,
Saunders, Hazen, Fowle, Leonard and Marshall;
Saunders, Hazen, Fowle, Loonard and Marshall;
Saunders, Hazen, Fowle, Loonard and Marshall;
Saunders, Hazen, Fowle, Loonard and Marshall;
Saunders, Hazen, Fowle, Loonard, Hills Saunders, Hazen, Forter, Loonard, Font, French, Loonard, Engling Books, Barerso For Sale,

Farm for Sale. The subscriber offers his Farm for sale, situated in the westerly part of sale, situated in the westerly part of southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of cultivation, well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, orcharding, tillage and wood land, with a convenient two story House, two Barns and out buildings thereon—and is well supplied with water.—In its present state it will keep 20 cows, 2 yoke of exen and a horse the year through.

The premises are so situated as to be conveniently divided into two Farms, only requiring another House to complete the arrangement.

o complete the arrangement.

The whole or a part will be sold as the purchase

A large part of the purchase money can remain or mortgage.
For farther particulars apply to Col. Dexter Fay, or Sullivan Fay, Esq. of Southboro', or the subscriber, on the premises.

JASPER ADAMS.
Southboro', July 6, 1844.

Real Estate For Sale,

Consisting of Dwelling House, Barn, Shed, Work Shop, It acres tillage and meadow land, 12 acres pasturage, 41 acres wood land, 2 acres salt marsh, with an orchard of good fruit trees, together with the Grist Mill, the Pond, and all the privi-

leges belonging thereto, pleasantly situated on the East side of Walker's Creek, in the West Parish of Gloucester.
Also, a convenient and pleasantly situated one story
Dwelling House, with wood shed attached, and good
garden. For further particulars inquire of
SIMON P. BURNHAM.

Gloncester, West Parisn, June 22, 1844.

A Farm for Sale,

ituated in the southwesterly part of Lancaster, containing one hundred and
eighteen acres, well divided
into mowing, pasturing, tillage, and woodland, aid farm is well watered with
a brook running through it which is easily thrown over
the mowing and renders it a valuable grass farm.
House, Barn, and other buildings in good repair.—
The above to be sold at a price to conform with the
times. Terms of payment, one-third cash, the remainder to suit the purchaser.
Any one wishing to buy a good farm, cheap, some-Any one wishing to buy a good farm, cheap, some-bat retired, would do well to examine the above.— or further particulars inquire of JOSEPH W. WIL-IER, as the received. DER, on the premises. Lancaster, 28th July, 1843. tf

Farm for Sale,

Situated about one and a quarte Situated about one and a quarter miles southeast of the centre of Grafton, known by the name of the Flagg Farm, coasisting of sixty acres of land, perchaps and the construction of the property and the standard stone walls and fences into lots of pasturage, mowing, tillage and woodhand, and an excellent orchard of Apple Trees, grafted with the best varieties. The Farm is well watered. The House and Barn are delightfully located.

Part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to J. FLAGG, on the premises. If sold, possession will be given on the first of November aext. Grafton, Aug 17, 1844.

Canary and Hemp Seed. A FEW of Stetson's superior Hoes may be had at the Ploughman Office. They are recommended as having given complete satisfaction. Those who have used them prefer Stetson's Hoes to any other in the market. MILITARY GOODS,



OF ALL STYLES AND DESCRIPTIONS, May be found at the

Warehouse of the Subscribers,

Who have one of the most extensive assortments the country—also SILVER AND PLATED WARES, LAMPS, CANDELABRA, TABLE CUT-LERY, TEA TRAYS, FANCY GOODS, &c. HARRIS, STANWOOD & CO., Boston, June 15, 1844. No 29 Tremont Row.

DRY GOODS NOTICE!

Our WHOLE STOCK at a low price.

OUR senior partner having left for Europe to purchase our FALL SUPPLIES we shall offer every article of our large assort-ment at a price that will insure its sale; as we are determined to show our customers a NEW STOCK OF FALL GOODS by the first of

September. THE PACKETS TO ARRIVE during this and the next month will bring our regular supplies, which will be offered equally low. This stock comprises the greatest variety of NEW FANCY AND STAPLE DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, of every fabric,

FURNISHING ARTICLES, &c., both FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, to be found in this country; and presents a rare opportunity to buyers at wholesale or re-tail to supply themselves with a good article at a low price.

THE LOWEST PRICE NAMED PIRST. 43

GEO. W. WARREN & CO., 192 Washington St.,

(Opposite the Marlboro' Hotel.) BOSTON, MAY 16TH.

School and Text Books-Cheap.

JAMES MUNROE & CO, Publishers and Book sellers, 134 Washington street, would ask the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers School Countities and others to their large stock of Standard School Books and also of Greek and Latin Books for Academies and High Schools, supplies o which are kept constantly on hand; among them are Goldsbury's Common School Grammar and Scquel; Worcester's American Primary Spelling Book and Sequel; Pictorial Natural History, 490 cuts; Introduction to Geometry, with plates;

Manufactory.

50,000 lbs. Pure and White.

HARDON, HUNT & CO.,

HAVE now in store upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND LBS. Pure White LIVE GEESE
FEATHERS—a part of which have been cleansed
and re-packed by themselves, and are warranted to
prove equal to the representation. The money paid
back in all cases when the purchasers are not perfectly
satisfied with the article.

Merchants and others who buy in large quantities,
can be supplied with the above article in the original
sacks, or have them put up to order.

These Feathers were all bought the last of June and
the first of July—previous to the late advanced price—
and can be sold cheaper than Feathers of any inferior
quality can now be bought in New York or Boston.

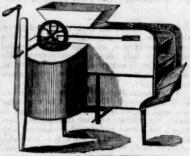
97 All orders promptly attended to.

Worcester, Aug. 10, 1844. HARDON, HUNT & CO.,

Buckingham's Devotional Exercises.

Salt! Salt!!

Winnowing Mills.



50 SUPERIOR WINNOWING MILLS, of various sizes, for sule by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Boston. 2m angle

Joseph Breck & Co.,

NEW ENGLAND Agricultural Warchouse,

SEED STORE,

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. OSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties;— they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring plant-

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:
PEAS.

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hill's Sably, Early Dwarf, do Charlton, do France, do Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop Dwarf for borders, Knight's Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tan do, &c. BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwf. China, do Mohawk, do Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do do, Kidney Pole, Dwf. Kidney, do Case Knife, do Six Weeks, &c. CABBAGES. CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Green Globe Savory, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, do Battersea, do Hope, do Venack, do Sugar Loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds, some of which are, Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Rata Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips more than twenty fine varieties.

*2° They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new Flower Seeds, which together with an assertment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

sale.

* Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Strubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubuh and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions fornished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

* Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assort.

Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assort-ment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for

its management and callivation.

** Grass Seeds at wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Laland Grass, Buckwheat, &c, &c, of the best quality and for sale low. and for sale low.

Agricultural Books of all kinds, constantly on

Books for Academies and High Schools, supplies of which are kept constantly on hand; among them are Goldsbury's Common School Grammar and Sequel; Worcester's American Primary Spelling Book and Sequel; Pictorial Natural History, 400 ents; Introduction to Geometry, with plates; Crosby's Greek Course; Sale's Spanish Course; PRIMERS, by Gallaudett, Worcester, Emerson, Bentley, and Wood; SPELLING BOOKS, by Worcester, Webster, National Spelling Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hasen, Fowle, Leonard and Marshall; Realing Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hasen, Fowle, Leonard and Marshall; Realing Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hasen, Fowle, Leonard and Marshall; Realing Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hasen, Fowle, Leonard and Marshall; Realing Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hasen, Fowle, Leonard and Morcester; Geodicing, Historia, Spelling Books, Emerson, Goodrich, Historia, Spelling Books, Emerson, Grown, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hasen, Fowle, Leonard and Morcester; GRAMMARS, by Goldsbury, Smith, Murray, Kirklan, Frost, Green, Brown, Fisher and Fowle; Tirker, Olmstead, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, Smellie; CHEMISTRIES, by Gray, Phelps, Turaer, Eaton, Beck, Johnston, and Grund; GEOMETRIES, by Feirce, Legendre and Grund; ASTRONOMIES, by Wikins, Hershell, Vose, Blake, Olmstead and Ryan.

ARITHMETICS, by Leonard, Einerson, Greenleaf, Colburn and Davies;
Sophocles Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Bands and Cattle Show the following the and Goods and Grund; the Colburn and Davies;
Sophocles Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Bands and Gramd; the Colburn and Davies;
Sophocles Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Bands and Gramd; the Colburn and Davies;
Sophocles Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Bands and Gramd; the Colburn and Davies;
Sophocles Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Bands and Gramd; the Colburn and Davies;
Sophocles Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Bands and Gramd and Gramd; the Colbura and Cattle Show

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. For the year 1844.

To be held at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th.

Reeping, &c. &c.

All the various courses used in studying the Spanish, French, German and Italian Languages.

Always on hand a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School, Village, Lyceum and Parish Libraries, which together with the text books will be sold lower than by any house in the city.

Stationery, a large assortment. If je8

Framingham Carriage and Harness Mannfactory.

To the Friends of Domestic Industry.

DeTWEEN four and five hundred Premiums are offered for the best qualities of Agricultural Products of all nots, Animal and Fourier Manufacture, whether household or factory—particulars respecting which household or factory—particulars respecting which household or factory—particulars respecting which household or factory—or caute, and other things—are open for competition from other States.

Manufacturers of Woollenand Cotton Goods in New England, as well as in this State, and all others en-

Manufactory.

The subscriber has yet on hand a few good Carriages for family and business use, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also for sale, Harnesses, Collars, Trunks, Wagons, Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage Lamps, brass bands, coach wrenches, harness buckles, trimmin's, carriage lace, and a large quantity of woof flocks for stuffing, &c. &c. for sale.

Also, Drab Cloths for Carriage Lining, Morocco Skins and Painted Carpet.

Also, Punts, copal varnish, spirits turpeatine, sponge blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot Oil.

Painting, Trimming and Repairing in all the above branches, done by first rate workmen, with the best stock, at fair prices, and at short notice.

HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, Aug 17, 1844.

Teathers! Feathers!! Feathers!!

Feathers! Feathers!! Feathers!!

Feathers and White.

will be better accommodated at the next Fair than on any former occasion.

Editors are requested to notice the arrangements, for the benefit of their readers among the farmers and mechanics. Visitors to the Fair will find the excursion to and from, through the Highlands and by West Point, very pleusant; and the most thorough arrangements will secure general satisfaction to those visitors while at Poughkeepsie.

If yet a security is a security of the security

A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm.

Merchants and others who buy is large quantities, can be supplied with the above article in the original sacks, or have them put up to order.

These Feathers were all bought the last of June and the first of July—previous to the late advanced price—and can be sold cheaper than Feathers of any inferior quality can now be bought in New York or Boston.

37 All orders promptly attended to.

Worcester, Aug. 10, 1844.

Plumbe Dagnerrian Gallery.

OF

PATENT COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

No. 75 COURT ST. (formerly Harrington's Museum.)

CONTAINING the largest collection of Daguer-day, without-geard to weather, at THREE DOLLARS each, and a duplicate GRATIS!

A method has been discovered, and known only at this place, of painting the exact complexion and every variety of color in the dress. Thus, in addition to the uncerting fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich effect and high finish of the most exquisite painting.

OP-Prompt attention to PAID letters, and to those only.

Buckingham's Devotional Exercises.

A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm.

One of the best Farms in the Commty of Cumberland is mew offered for sale, and, 120 comments of Counts and the original sea, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue wood and pasture, which is the best in the neighborhood, with never failing springs of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of salt kay, and with moderate dressing may be made to tut 200 tons of English and 15 tons of water; it now cuts 120 tons to English and 15 tons of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of water; it now cuts 20 tons of English and 15 tons of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of water; it now cuts A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm.



DEVOTIONAL Exercises for Schools and Funi-lies, new edition, with additions; just publish-ed by JAMES MUNROE & CO, Mo. 134 Washing-July 19

UX MUZZIES.

PAIRS good Ox Muzzles, for sale at wholevale or retail, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall. 4w aug10 Ox Muzzles.

Notice. 100 BUSH. C F Salt, suitable for Hay; for Sale at the Cheap Store, at South Frame S. O. DANIELS.

S. O. DANIELS.

106

41

H. BARBER has received some more of that wery superior quality of MOLASSES. For sale in barrels and kegs, at the lowest market prices. South Framingham, May 11, 1844.

1844. Improved Eagle Ploughs, 1844.



MANUFACTURED BY Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, And for sale at the Manufactory in Worcester, and at their

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE,

QUINCY HALL, BOSTON. QUINCY HALL, BOSTON.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have added to their extensive assortment of plough patterns, several sizes with new and important improvements, and have by means of machinery, introduced such uniformity in the structure of their ploughs, that all those of the same class being exactly of the same form and dimensions, all parts of the wood as well as iron, may be replaced with a facility that could not otherwise be attained.

be replaced with a facility that could not otherwise be attained.

In 1843 the Trustees of the Essex Coanty Agricultural Society considering the plough the most important implement in agriculture, offered premiums for the best plough, under the direction of a most able committee, coasisting of Moses Newell, I. W. Proctor, Wm. Sutton, Asa F. Newhall, and Andrew Dodge, Esqrs., a most thorough and persevering trial was had at Salem in October last, occupying two days. The committee in their report say,—'lu testing the quality of a plough, the power by which a plough is moved, the case with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are prominent points for consideration." And after giving a statement of the first days' trial, at which there were 17 ploughs presented for trial, and giving the names of those who held the ploughs they say,—'As so much depends on the skill of the person holding the plough, the committee were at a loss to know what proportion of the merits of the work was to be attributed to the plough and what to the ploughman; and as there appeared in some instances an effort to enlarge the work beyond the natural powers of the plough, the committee requested the competitors each of them to produce two ploughs, one of large and one of medium size, to be tried on a subsequent day; the smaller size to turn a furrow 12 inches wide and 7 inches deep. The examination of these ploughs took place on the 24th of October. The following is a copy of their table, showing the comparative amount of power in pounds required to operate the different plsughs:

MEDIUM SIZE FLOUGHS.

MEDIUM SIZE PLOUGHS. Winslow of Danvers, Prouty & Co. Boston, Ruggles & Co. Worcester, Howard, Hingham, LARGE SIZE PLOUGHS.

Winslow, Prouty & Co., Sod A. 487 lbs. Ruggles & Co., Eagle No. 3, 425 lbs. Howard, 450 lbs.

Howard, 450 lbs.

In speaking of the Improved Eagle plough, to which they manimously awarded the highest premium, they say,—'As near as we can ascertain, this plough combines all the good qualities manifested in either of the others, with some peruliar to itself," and "further, our attention was particularly called to the quality of the castings on the ploughs of Ruggles & Co., their finish and durability." "Their appearance certainly is more perfect than any thing we have elsewhere seen." "The process of chilling the points, the entire edge of the share, and flange or base of the landside, gives a permanence and durability to the work that renders it of a decidedly superior character." "And we think there is no hazard in saying the value of the parts thus made, is more than doubled by the process."

At the same Society's Ploughing Match, held at Andover Oct. 3, 1843, where there were forty-four competitors, nine of the tea premiums were awarded to petitors, nine of the ten premiums were awarded to plonginnen using ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse &

At the Ploughing Matches held in Massachusetts the At the Floughing Matches held in Massachusetts the same year, forty-three premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by R. N. & M., twelve of which were the highest premiums awarded in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Plymouth, and Bristol.

At our Warehouse may be found the most extensive and complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to be found in the United States, embracing every tool used in the

the United States, embracing every tool used in the cultivation of the farm and garden. Also a large and well selected assortment of Field, Graes, Garden and FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices which cannot fuil to suit the Also, PLOUGH CASTINGS, for repairing most kinds of ploughs in use.

Deaters supplied on the most liberal terms.

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Advertisement.

Advertisement.

The Panacea prepared by Messrs. Ransom

& Stevens, 325 Washington street, we have
before taken occasion to recommend, as an article every way worthy of confidence, and one which is an effectual remedy for all such diseases as it professes to
care. It is solely intended for such diseases as have,
their origin in an inpure state of the blood. For a
year past we have made frequent and at all times satisfactory trial of its virtues; we have unhesitatingly
recommended it to our friends in private, and their testimony fully concurs with our own experience.—
Messrs. R. & S. have received since its introduction to
the public, a file of certificates, which if printed, would
fill a volume. We have examined many of these cer fill a volume. We have examined many of these cer-tificates, which we find to have emanated from some-of our most respected citizens, and their testinony is-emphatic as to the good resulting from the use of this-medicine. We can confidently recommend it to those who have not tasted its merits, as one of the best al-teratives which the science of medicine has yet pro-duced.

The virtues of the Dandelton, Tomato and Sarsaparilla, which are the chief logredients of the Panacea are known to all. They are the most innocent as well as most effectual plants, known in the vegetable kingdom. We will merely say that for such diseases as scrofulous humore, cruptions of the skin, general debillty, jaundice, and all disorders arising from secretions of the liver, impurity of the blood, &c., the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea of Messrs. Ransom & Stevens, is the best medicine with whose virtues we have become accusaimedicine with whose virtues we have been ted. [Boston Daily Bee.

Cheap Cash School Book Store.

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OSGOOD'S NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

His devious course to run, The tempter and the saare to bide-God bless the widow's son. He turneth from the pleasant door,

And from the garden fair, Where with his little spade he wrought

Beneath a mother's care-He bears his head like manhood high, Yet tears their course will run, When on his stranger-bed he restsod bless the widow's son.

Ye say he goeth forth alone To dare the eventful field-No. no! a spell is round him thrown. More firm than diamond shield-A mournful mother's fervent prayer! So, till his life is done, Till time and toil, and change are o'er-God bless the widow's sor

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PHILOSOPHY OF FASHION.

An "European Traveller" writes from Sarators to the N. Y. Herald on the subject of "would-befashionables," overdressing &c. Correct taste in these matters is certainly very desirable:-

" Let us see then what are the impres produced by this all attracting item, the ladies dress. The first impression is that of a tendendress. The first impression is that of a tendency to a violent exaggeration of those fashions of London and Paris, which have prevailed some half year or so, previously. If the waist has been long in Paris or in London, it is twice as long here. If the flounces have been full, frequent and deep, there, they are sure to be twice full, twice as frequent, and twice as deep ere. If the bustle have protroded the gauze skirt, and the padding have given increased ro tundity and latitude below the waist, there, bus tles of treble the fulness have inflated the skirt, and padding of treble the quantity has rounded off the gown, here. If among the Parisian or British belles, the large capacious poke of the bonnet has given place to the more moderate dimensions of the cottage form, the change here is proportionably extreme, and it seems as h the ladies had stuck on the backs of heads the bonnets of their infants,—we tremble every moment lest, in obedience to the universal law of gravitation, they should drop

From observing this matter with some atter tion, and as Lord Brougham says, 'much pondering upon it, I am strongly inclined to think that the ladies here (or I should rather say, their dress-makers,) are guided in the formation of the fashions by the engraving in La Bella Assemblee and the Magazin de Modes, and per Assemblee and the Magazin de Modes, and perhaps also by the paragraphs copied from some London and Paris papers, headed, 'Fashions for August or September,' as the cases may be. If so, they ought to be undeceived. Many of their fair country-women, who have resided in London and Paris, and moved in good society there, can tell them that such drawings and deons are as ideal and imaginary as the tales genii, or the Arabian Night Entertain-Indeed, in the European capitals there cannot be a more sure sign of vulgarity and mauvais ton, than to dress after these models.

Besides these strong peculiarities of fashio in dress, the foreign visitor is even more struck with the times and places where dress is dis-played. In the capitols of Europe, the lady of played. In the captions of Europe, the lady fashion appears only at the dinner or evening party, or at the ball, invested with what is con-sidered full dress. Nothing can be plainer, more unobtrusive, nothing less calculated to at-tract the notice of the passing stranger than her

If she appears in the garden, or the prou nade, the street, or the square, or in short in public at all, she is marked by a plainness and even cheapness of attire, which in this country would I presume, be regarded as mean. This is not peculiar to the women of Europe. It is an well understood that it is practised by her distant imitators, the rich parvenue, who learns only by hear-say what is regarded comme il faut, and the city dames and demoiselles who swarm about the Regent's Park.

The fashion here, however, is the reverse and it is this, which more than any thing else, makes an immediate and strong impression on the mind of the foreigner. Nothing can exceed his astonishment at meeting on Broadway, ladies promenading en grand toilette, attired in the richest silks and velvets—with a profusion of ribbons, feathers and trinkets, ladies, be it ob-served, of unquestionable fashion and character! If he have but just arrived and have formed no concludes as a matter of cours that the ladies who thus attract his atten tion belong to quite an inferior rank of society, and instead of wondering at their dress, he wonders where they got the money to buy it. But when he begins to move in society he learns who they are, and at length arrives at the right conclusion, that what excited his surprise is a mere difference of fashion or custom

(From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Bareges Taglioni, in checks of moderate size. Mousselines Giselle, fil de Marie, and toiles de Chine, with foulards of endless variety, are the materials best suited for the present month. In neg-lige, red ingotes are worn of English jaconet, or muslin, lined; the bodies are generally open in front the sleeves wide but very short; and under ones of the sleeves wide but very snort; and under ones or musslin bouillonnes; many peignors are of white rib-bon. The corsages, with revers pelerine, continue in favor, as well as the half long sleeve, with under ones of white; but these, it must be observed, are seldom with wristbands, but preserve their width to the bottom: the revers worn on the corsages are to the bottom; the revers worn on the corsages are sometimes so large as to have the appearance of an open poteriae, to which a fancy fringe gives additional width; a similar fringe ornamenting the shirt, in two rows, as a flounce, and the edge of the closed jockey which surmounts the sleeve. Velvet is much used to ornament dresses, numerous rows of it forming a border at the bottom of the skirt, just above the hen, lessening in width as they ascend; it is also used on black not dresses, forming heading to the flounces, which commence at the waist. it is also used on black net dresses, forming heading to the floances, which commence at the waist. Pardessus, mantelets, and mantilles are of avery variety; the paletos of taffetas d'Italie are much in fashior; but for the promenade the colors are confined to black or dark blace, trimmed with black face; the sleeves are rather wide, but not lower than the elbow; and a broad ribbon encircles the waist; for carriage wear they are of light silks, trimmed with reches of ribbon or white lace. In fichus, the embroidered guiupes and little collars a la Jeannette, covered by several rows of Valenciennes lace, are worn, as well as revers formed of in nes lace, are worn, as well as revers formed of in lets; frills of three rows of lace, and the standin up collar, with three or four rows of ruches.

There is no change just now in bonnets; the form of pailles do riz is a little more open; and capotes of straws have crowns a la bonne femme;

THE QUEEN'S BIRD-CAGE. Victoria see THE QUEEN'S BIRD-CAGE. Victoria seems to have every thing around her that can delight the senses, gratify the taste, and contribute to royal loxury. Among the recent improvements and additions to her aviary, at Windsor, we observe meation made of six or seven rooms for her Majesty's birds, and also convenient apartments for the exclusive use of the Queen and the Prince during their visits to this delightful retreat.

visits to this delightful retreat.

"A large pond for the rare and curious breed of ducks belonging to her majesty has also been dug at the western end of the grounds, immediately contiguous to the Little Park. In the centre of this miniature lake, an elegant Grecian fountain has been exceted with three jets, viz. convolvalus, a rose, and a bail and basket jet, which was in full play on the Queen's arrival."

his taste nor wishes, to till a few miserable ridges of land; that he wished to sell his portion; thus treating with contempt the avocation of a farmer, and observing, that he was not desirous of imitating their father, who had worn himself out without being able to get wealthy.

Against 1 shall, no doubt, end my unhappy had ass."

He added to these words the recital of all he had suffered since his separation from his fellowmen, and of the many contrivances by which he had sustained existence.

All these details made Jerome despair. He himself out without being able to get wealthy.

Ambrose told him, that without being rich they had never needed any thing, and as they had a little cottage they might hope to be daily improving their situation. But it was needless to speak to Jerome, who obstinately wished to dispose of his inheritage. Ambrose was still more grieved at this resolution, because he had no money to purchase Jerome's share. He went, however, to see the judge of the city, and related his little story to him, begging him, at the same time, to speak to his brother, and dissuade him from his extravagant idea. Jerome did not receive the judge's advice any better than that of his brother; but this circum-

Jerome purchased a mule and some goods at Tours, and began to do business for himself; but he was soon weary of a tedious occupation, where fortune did not make him rich all at once, for he disliked work.

He met two merchants at the fair of Bordeaux one day, who were intending to embark for Surat with unerchandise. They talked to him so advantageously of their design, and repeated the names of so many persons who became rich in the Indies in a very short time, that Jerome at once sold his mule and its load, and resolved to embark with them.

As land was near every one swam immediately to save his life.

As land was near every one swam immediately to save his life.

As land was near every one swam immediately to save his life.

As land was near every one swam immediately to save his life.

He can be allowed his life. He gained the shore at last, but while struggling with the billows he had loat the casket, and the diamonds had gone to increase the riches of the deep.

"O Fortune!" said he, "how thou has sported with me! thou hast tossed me about like the grain which is winnowed in the barn. After preserving for me in my first shipwreck that white struggling with the billows he had loat the casket, and the diamonds had gone to increase the riches of the deep.

"O Fortune!" said he, "how thou has sported with me! thou hast tossed me about like the grain which is winnowed in the barn. After preserving for me in my first shipwreck that white struggling with the billows he had loat the casket, and the diamonds had gone to increase the riches of the feature of with me! The load had gone to increase the riches of the deep.

"O Fortune!" said he, "how thou has sported with me! thou hast tossed me about like the grain which is winnowed.

He would have been abandoned had not Jerome paring an entertainment, for which a long table

Pitying poor Jerome's distress, they hastly gave him some bread and meat, and told him they were too much hurried to speak to him; but he beginged of them to inform him where had not only a single penny, and who was of such an age that he could not use his industry, and would only be likely to make the industry, and would only be likely to make the free with Jerome's concerns.

Her mind

She loves to bow at Nature's hory struction. The clouds, the streams, the clouds and the streams, the clouds and the streams, the clouds are the clouds and the streams are the clouds are t

her terfere with Jerome's concerns.

But Jerome felt himself attached to the unfortunate old man, although he knew that what the merchants said was true, so he continued to

said, "My child, I am going to meet my forefathers. Thou hast taken care of me, without knowing who I was. I do not know who thou art, but as thou hast used me with charity, I such tattered clothes!" All the company are at church, from whence they will return to dinmaster as to present yourself at his wedding in a such tattered clothes!"

at the plough that one can get sixty thousand frances."

He sold his goods, without caring what he got for them: but there is an old adage, which says, "water always runs to the river," to make us understand that fortune prefers showering her favors on the happy. It proved true in this case; for Jerome obtained enough money by the sale of his wares to live while waiting for money carrelative to re-graphark, and even to pay intelligence, not that he heritated to receive the collection, that it was his own wretchedness, and in the re-collection, that it was his own fault that he did not enjoy the same satisfaction. When they had all entered, he threw himself sorrowfully on a heap of straw, to abandon himself to his case; for Jerome obtained enough money by the same at least the table, when Ambrose learnt his brother's arrival.—

He immediately became very thoughtful at this precise.

the sale of his wares to live while waiting for an opportunity to re-embark, and even to pay for his passage, so that the cisket of diamonds remained untouched.

He was returning to his country, his mind filled with the most flattering thoughts, when the vessel in which he sailed, which had been for several days struggling against a terrible gale, toundered in the midst of the waves.

Jerome was precipitated into the sea with the crew, and he seized a floating mast, and allowed himself to be carried by the wind and the strong eddying current, which carried him nearly exhausted on a desert beach. The heat of the sun revived him; again he opened his eyes, and seeing that the tempest appeared to be over, he felt anxiously for his diamonds, and having found them he thanked God; but soon afterwards a more serious trouble becupied his mind, for when he went to reconoitre the place where he saw nothing to induce him to think that it was inhabited.

The keen demands of hunger soon began to

"It would be uselessly given," acreamed a hoarse voice, which he heard near him. "bread is unknown in this desert isle, and these rocks produce nothing."

Jerome saw with affright a man of horrible

Jerome saw with affright a man of horrible

Some person calling Ambrose, interrupted the

The Diamonds,

OR A HISTORY OF TWO FRENCH PEASANTS.

On the border of the Loire there lived a worthy peasant, who possessed a cottage with a small piece of land, which he had been enabled to proceive only through perseverance. He spent his life in cultivating and ameliorating it, so much so, that there was not a better domain in the country.

This peasant died, leaving two sons to divide his little property. The eldest, who was called Ambrose, desired Jerome, his brother, not to divide, but cultivate together their paternal herisage; but Jerome said it neither coincided with his taste nor wishes, to till a few miserable

man that he had been shipwrecked there ten years hid that he lived only on fishes and birds. He led Jerome to a kind of hut, which he had bein shipwrecked there ten years and birds. He led Jerome to a kind of hut, which he had boilt with great industry, and gave him neat clothing, and when the two brothers were advancing towards the room in which the feast was held, they were met by the band, and introduced him to the guests, asking them to rejoice at her brother's retora. Every one seeing him so well received by the masters of the house, eagerly hastened to imitate their example, by treating him with a pleasing countenance, and begged him to forget his sorrows. She then desired her husband to get him neat clothing, and when the two brothers were advancing towards the room in which the feast was held, they were met by the band, and introduced him to the guests, asking them to rejoice at her brother's retora. Every one seeing him so well received by the masters of the house, eagerly hastened to imitate their example, by treating him with a pleasing countenance, and begged him to forget his ort was clothing, and when the two brothers were advancing towards the run bearing towards the room in which the feast was held, they were met by the band, and introduced him to the guests, asking them to rejoice at her brother's retora. Every one seeing him so well received by the masters of the house, eage

disauade him from his extravagant idea. Jeter than that of his brother; but this circumstance so much awakened the esteem of the judge in favor bf Ambrose, that he offered to lend him the necessary amount. He hesitated to accept it, being fearful that it would not be in his power to return it for a long time, but his parton said,

"Do not be anxious. Prosperity never falls to visit the industrious and laborious ut an who prefers the estate of his forefathers to the delusive promises of fortune. Your brother only dreams of gold and silver, but I would not lead him a farthing; while, on the contrary, my purse is at your service; for I have read in a wise author, that poverty will look at the door of the laborious man, but he dares not enter."

Ambrose thanked him for his confidence, bought the remaining part of the farm, and remained sole possessor of the cottage, redoubling his activity and courage, and living with so much economy that he returned the money much sooner than he expected.

Jerome purchased a mule and some goods at Tours, and began to do business for himself!

Letter than that of his forefather to the creating dangers may be the creating of passing their lives in this dreadful banishment.

They embarked with them as much provisions as was possible, and cast themselves at the mere yof the waves, after the may be waves, after the mark the man was possible, and cast themselves at the mere yof the waves, after the may be waves, after the may be a wave possible, and cast themselves at the mere yof the waves, after the mere distance from the land, and they fortune with a farthing; which received them with great humanity.

Jerome still retained his precious casket safe, which he had several times been tempted to throw into the sea while he stayed on the island. He then despised its uselessness, but now he began anew to look upon it as an inestimable treasure. Jerome and his companion hastened to Dover, to take the packet and return to remained sole possessor of the cottage, redoubling his part of the farm

which was then unserviceable, now that it is so necessary thou deprivest me of it!"

While saying these words, he perceived the

He bought some goods and sailed from his native land, his heart filled with magnificent hopes.

In the same vessel which was taking them to Surat there was an old Jew, but of so wretched an appearance that he was disliked by every one save Jerome.

This poor Israelite was also going to Surat, to endeavor to get wealthy; which did not much please the morchants, as they disliked to see their number increase.

They told him that he was too old to think of making a fortune in so advanced an age, when he ought to be preparing himself for death.

"The Almighty will dispose of my days as it pleaseth him," the Jew would reply. "Del not know that a thousand years are, before Him, as the day of yesterday, which hath passed away, or as a watch of the might, according to the words of Moses? But the wise king invitents to take example by the ant, which is the most laborious of insects; and, until mine eyes are closed, it behoveth me to think of the means to sustain my Hife."

He suffered very much from sea-sickness, but Jerome did his utmost to comfort him. When they landed at Surat, the Israelite was so much worse that he was unable to austain himself. Two surveys an an old hat he effect of that he was still young, and might gain a liveli-tone did his brother, and as all his ancestors had done.

He arose, and returned thanks to the Almond by working as did his brother, and as all the was for some time unable to exclusion, where they gave him victuals and clothing. Thence he went towards his country, begging. He was for some time unable to discharge he paternal country, begging. He was for some time unable to discharge he paternal country, begging. He was for some time unable to austain himself.

Not all his provided him that he was been abandoned had not Jerome the volume of the provided him that he was been abandoned had not Jerome the volume of the provided him that he was so much worse that he was unable to austain himself.

He sould have been abandoned had not Jerome taken much and the was probably and he supposed that

"What !" returned the

has my brother become so rich ! "Your brother!" replied the servants, "you tend him.

The Jew received all his kindness in silence, several years since to make a fortune! It does The Jew received at without exhibiting either fear or gratitude; undit teling sure that his disease increased, and believing himself to be at the end of his days, that you come at a very unseasonable time.—

Your brother marries to-day a daughter of the rich Mr. Avertain's. All the company are at from whence they will return to din-

knowing who I was. I do not know who thou art, but as thou hast used me with charity, I cannot doubt but that thou art a young man who feareth God, and deserveth to be rewarded. However wretched I may seem to thee, I shall nevertheless make thy fortune, and thou will not be under the necessity of laboring for it.—

Be my heir. There is in that small box diamonds to the value of sixty thousand francs.—
It belongs to thee from this moment."

Jerome could hardly credit his ears on hearing these words, and when he saw that it was indeed true, his surprise gave way to the most lively joy, and to a gratitude he was unable to express. So, after the old Jew died, Jerome hastened to return to France, to enjoy his great treasure; and he was impatient to show it to his countrymen, and to prove to his brother that hastened to return to France, to enjoy his great with a young woman who seemed to be equally treasure; and he was impatient to show it to his countrymen, and to prove to his brother that he had been the wisest.

"He will see," said he, while musing on his and Jerome, who remarked it, could not refrain brilliant prospects, "that it is not by remaining at the plough that one can get sixty thousand licity with his own wretchedness, and in the re

was inhabited.

The keen demands of hunger soon began to make themselves felt, and he tried to eat some of the plants which he noticed among the rocks, but their bitterness was intolerable.

"O God!" said he, turning his eyes to heaven, "is it possible, that with sixty thousand francs I shall be reduced to die of hunger. O! abundance of my father's house, how I regret thee now! How gladly I would give all the gold and diamonds of the earth for a single crust of bread!"

"It would be uselessly given," screamed a "It would be uselessly given," screamed a "It would be uselessly given," screamed a series of the saw thing, as I am your brother."

Some person calling Ambrose, interrupted the

appearance, with a bow and arrows: He took
Some person calling Ambrose, interrupted the
him to be a savage ready to devour him; but he
conversation. It was his wife, who was very
was soon encouraged, when he learnt from the
desirous of seeing Jerome. She came towards

who remain and cultivate them.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE RURAL COTTAGE.

BY JAMES BENNETT.

"Maiden who wearest the Angel smile! Say, hast thou been to our fairy isle?

How beautiful The Rural Cottage stands,

Her wings the invalid's clixir, health! The cot, secluded from the busy mart,

Environed by a grove of uncient elms,

Much like the upper segment of a dome

Among Azaleas' paler foliage

That marriage is of "origin divine,"

The quiet Virtues there might hold their court,

For never has been heard the hillowy-roar

Of Life's tumultuous breakers; neither cries

Ot Desolation treading in the bloody tracks Of war; or Dissolution's hollow grouns, While plunging victims down Life's craggy steeps

Into the yawning gulf of Death, o'er which

The raven pinions of Despair have flapped.

From Ruin's pit the phantom forms, that had Been slain in youth by Vice, or Folly's hand,

To haunt the peaceful cotter's bed at night.

Domestic Pleasures gather round that board

To them her trumpet-tones are tuneless blasts,

In need, that makes the sorrow-stricken heart

Sweet Peace has made her shrine, and Love kept li Her flame, each heart an altar, in those walls ;-

No Cares have ploughed deep furrows in the brow

For Silence keeps her hand on Scandal's month

The boy's bright, sunny features show that Joy

Her dreamless childhood's laughing hours to hold Companionship with "Female Loveliness."

earth,
The lightning's vivid flash, the thunder's peals,

Her levelit eye—each strain of Nature wakes
A barmony within her soul.

Her every motion-Music tones her voice-

Nor paints nor toilet ornaments are her's;

For Beauty, when her fingers gently press

That such perfections centre in one mind

To lisp her name, or e'en Suspicion turn

Her jaundiced eye to where she dwells.

No ear is beavy when Affection calls;

And Charity is giving to the poor;

Humilty doth kiss the violet's lips,

She stands so high above the grovelling world

That foul-mouthed Calumny has never dared

No eye has drowsy grown with watchfulness;

Or hand fatigued when Mercy cries for help

Faith spreads her star-gemmed wings for flight,

While Hope points upward to an Edenhome;

Religion is bowed down in secret prayer, While Love is fluttering in each immate's breast

"Why dwell so many graces there?" because

Empyrean Mount its natal home—enrobed With bliss—haptized in stream that flows from

The Throne of God; 'twas sent below to bless

And make like paradise their earthly home.

The hearts of all, (who will receive such Guest,)

HEROISM OF A MOTHER. The Cincinnati En

his skiff up in time to save the woman from the

CONTENTMENT is their tutelary god;

Was formed in Reason's amplest mould-a grace

The rosy dimples in her cheeks, look up and smiles

There Slander's breath ne'er mildews one's goo

No tattling gossip ever calleth up

A pleasing contrast make.

When June, bedecked with flowers, lets drip

nominate said Officers, and also a Chief M for the day.

The Chair appointed the following gent

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as Committee; A. A. Gilmore, W. P. Hayward, H. Chapin.

The Committee nominated A. Conant, President; G. A. Walter, H. Searborough, C. Leonard, Viee Presidents; J. Moorehead Jr., N. Wales, Secretaries; N. F. C. Pratt, Chief Marshal, who were unanimously chosen.

Voted, The Chair appoint a Committee of five to report Resolutions for consideration of the Convention.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on said Committee, viz. J. E. Leach, A. Harlow, G. T. Littlefield, E. G. French, C. Benson, Jr. The sunniest spot of this gladsome world, Where the flag of beauty is never furled, Where the birds sing on through the changing: And the ivied arbors are never sere?¹²

son, Jr.

Voted, to postpone Report of Committee on Resolutions, until afternoon session, in order to afford an opportunity for remarks from gentle-

Gay, spotted sycamores, white oaks, and firs, Is on a small, romantic isle, that slopes Down from the Cottage to the lakelet's marge. Embroidered with the Kalmia, whose shining Dark-green, on yellow shoots, with pitted flowers, And queenly Rhododendron's evergreen ton. He arged them to the performance of their duty, and the responsibility resting upon them. Our limits forbid our doing justice to his remarks, but they were as they ever have been, expressive of that feeling of love towards his pupils, which he has ever manifested; and Solamm, green-brier, and the wildwood grape O'er arch the winding pathways to the lake. That wedded pair to anchorites could prove

And Hymen's silken cords are wrought in heaven dressed the meeting manifesting the great interest he felt in the Normal School, and in Com-

ty minutes. With his peculiar power, he showed the responsibilities of the Teachers'

Mr. Mann can well judge of them.

It was then voted to adjourn to the Town Hall, and partake of a collation there provided for the occasion. Under the escort of the Bridgewater Band, who on this occasion did themselves honor; about four hundred persons pupils and invited guests, proceeded thither and partook of the feast, which was got up in a state reflecting the greatest readition the table.

we shall not speak it will speak for itself, and we trust that others may see it published.

From the Meeting-house, the Convention again repaired to the school-room, and listened to the report of the committee chosen to draft resolutions. After considerable debate, by members of this school and other gentlemen;

intercourse with those present, we adopt the

Resolved, That the zealous and assidue

Resolved, That the united zeal and efficien with which the laborious duties of the Principal of this Normal School have been discharged, which pupils ever feel for a good teacher.

Resolved. That we would express our hearty thanks and sincere acknowledgements to Mr. Jas. Ritchie for the faithful, kind and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his du'y towards those of us who have had the privilege to listen to his profitable instruction, while he has been connected with this instituti

are pursued in common schools, this meeting is impressed with the conviction that the higher bronches, or classics, have undue preference over the elementary and primary; and that teachers should make greater effort to ensure a

chief that was around it, but the knot untied, and the little unfortunate again sunk to rise no more.—

In the mean time the man who was fishing rowed Resolved, That we will first seek to the little unfortunate again sunk to rise no more.—

In the mean time the man who was fishing rowed Resolved, That we will first seek to the little unfortunate again. Resolved. That we will first seek truths both moral and intellectual; secondly, the most effi-

same fate. She was taken ashore a good deal ex-hausted, but in a short time was entirely restored. Her name is Mrs Emily Tod, and she got on board at Horrod's Creek, with the purpose of visiting her friends in Ripley. She returned on the mail boat, with a heavy heart, to her home, inconsolable for her loss. I was her only shold.

BURGLARY IN HANOVER STREET.—The bread store of Mr. G. N. Nichols in Hanover street, was broken open and entered on Friday night, about 10 o'clock by a man who gives his name as George, alias John Johnson. He was seen by a woman opposite, who informed Mr. Nichols, and that gentleman immediately proceeded and locked the front door. The burglar then attempted to make his escape in the rear, by crawling through the window, but Mr. Nichols held the gate which prevented his egrees there. The burglar then went into the kitchen of the adjoining house, and saying he had lost his way, a female let him out through the front door.—Here he was again met by Mr. Nichols and a scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Nichols was slightly stabbed in the left breast; but he continued to hold on in the howels. Voted, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in Boston Courier, Taunton Whig, Massachusetts Ploughman, Plymouth

Voted, to adjourn to meet again at the call of a Committee, chosen to appoint the time of next

DEATH OF COMMODORE DALLAS. From a letly stabbed in the left breast; but he continued to hold on to the burglar until a watchman came to hold on to the burglar until a watchman came of Com. A. J. Dallas, of Pennsylvania.

EDUCATIONAL.

her husband to get him neat clothing, and when the two brothers were advancing towards the room in which the feast was held, they were met by the bride, who good-naturedly took Jerome by the hand, and introduced him to the guests, asking them to rejoice at her brother's return. Every one seeing him so well received by the masters of the house, eagerly hastened to initiate their example, by treating him with the greatest politeness. Jerome wept with gratified, declaring that he only found happiness in that thatched cottage, the object of his unjust contempt. The detail of his adventures astonished the good peasants extremely. The wisest of them concluded from it, that there are the greatest crosses and disappointments for those whom the love of gain carries far from their peaceful fields; and on the contrary, that the benediction of the Lord is diffused on those who remain and cultivate them.

In compliance with the vote of the Convention, as certified by the Secretaries, J. Moore-need, Jr., and Nath'l. Wales, Esq., we insert the following account of their late proceedings at Bridge-water.

NORMAL SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The third Convention of Teachers was hold-on at Bridgewater, Aug. 21st, 1844.

The Convention was called to order by J. E. Leach, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements.

On motion of Mr. Gilmore, Voted, That the Convention be organized by choice of a President, three Vice Presidents, two Secretaries, and that the Chair appoint a Committee to mominate said Officers, and also a Chief Marshal for the day.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen.

men who were present.

Mr. Tillinghast, Principal of the School, first Mr. Tillinghast, Principal of the School, Itra-addressed the meeting, in his usual impressive and affectionate manner, on the Duties of Teach-ers. He expressed his pleasure in again ineet-ing so many of his pupils under such circum-stances—feelingly alluded to the death of those members of the school who have died, only six m have been removed since its founda-

contained what could not fail to inte nd instruct.
Mr. Ichabod Morton, of Plymouth, next ad-

mon Schools generally
He was followed by Rev. Mr. Brigham, Rev.
Mr. Maltby, and Rev. Mr. Tappan.
The Hou. Horace Mann then took the floor, and, in his usual eloquent and pleasing manner, interested the Convention for the space of twen-

duties, and situation, and exhorted them to the performance of their work. Of his, as of other gentlemen's remarks, we cannot give even a brief sketch; but those who have once heard Mr. Mann can well judge of them.

style reflecting the greatest credit on the inhabitants in providing, and the Committee of Artwo hundred members of the school present, the rest were invited guests. The repast was seasoned with spirited remarks and sentiments om gentlemen present.

After the collation, the meeting adjourned to

e Meeting-house, and listened to an address Wm. B. Fowle of Buston. Of this address we shall not speak it will speak for itself, and

the following were adopted.

Whereas, being permitted by a kind Providence to assemble at this, our third Annual Convention, to greet our Teachers, Friends, and each other; to listen to the remarks of distinto receive the benefits resulting from our sociar

RESOLUTIONS. Resolved, That the Hon. Edmund Dwight, upon the fruits of whose munificence our minds gratitude, and with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts ever on the side and in the van of the cause of human amelioration, who nobly ful-filted conditions of the above-named gift, and all whose labors have aided in bringing to harvest these fruits, has imposed upon us obligations to aid in the universal elevation of mankind, which can be fulfilled only by unceasing diligence and hearty devotion to the duties of our calling.

their scrip."

every door was open, every table spread, every bed "made up," and one glad welcome greeted

bed 'made up,' and one glad welcome greeted the multitude of returning pilgrims. On Fri-day the great dinner was served under a tent so

bors of the Hon. Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, call for a particular expression of our gratitude; and that we cherish unabated reliance in his ability and worth to discharge the orduous functions of his office.

and the interest manifested for us personally, have warmed into being that affection for him

Resolved That in regard to studies which

HEROISM OF A MOTHER. The Cincinnati Enquirer gives the following instance of the heroism of a mother, in the endeavor to save the life of her child, which, in this case, unfortunately was not successful. A little girl, about three years of age while playing upon the deck of the ladies' cabin, fell overboard, just above North Bend. Its mother saw it fall, and in an instant jumped over to its rescue. She could not swim, of coarse, and getting into the water was as helpless as the child. No one saw the girl fall or the mether leap into the river, and the boat passed on without any knowledge of what had occurred. Fortunately the accident happened near the shore, and their perilous sits atton was seen by a man and a boy, who were fishing close by. The mother by the dint of stragling and an endeavor to swim, succeeded in reaching the epot where the child sunk, and as it came up the third time she grasped it by a little handkerpother that was around it, but the knot untied, and the little unfortunate again sunk to rise ne more.—

disunion weakness, we do, as Normals, extend the hand of fellowship to all Teachers, or per-

J. MOORKHEAD, JR., See'y's.

and us, in this manner, the entire difference of from head to foot. [New Orleans Picayune.

How he cot a Dinner. There are more ways than one to do the world out of eatables, as a host who has been did can affirm. A friend tells us an amusing story of a fellow up town, who was perfectly "cleaned out," and heard quite audibly some three or four mouths whispering rather too loud for his comfort on the subject of bread. The poor fellow jammed his hat down over his eyes, thrust his arms up to their elbows into his pockets, and bolted down street on a venture. All at once he brought up against an undertaker's sign in the Northern Liberties, and resolved to turn the accident to account.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

97-The bills of all the Banks is the New England States which are in good credit, are received at par we deposite by the following Banks, viz:—Adias, At antic, Boston, Eagle, Freenman, Globe, Mechanics', Show and Leather Dealers', Shawmut, Tremont, Traders' Union, and Washington.

97-The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business relating to country Banks, for the above named Banks.

Counterfeit \$3 bills on many of the New England Banks are in circulation—Perkins' stereotypeplate.

Up the steps walked our hero, relieving his

FREARS OF LIGHTNING. During the severe storm which visited Philadelphia on Monday, several houses were damaged by the electric fluid. One house was rather remarkably struck. The Ledger says that the rod is on the south end of the house, (no building being near on that side,) and runs down midway between the chimneys, at the distance of about eight feet.

end of free house, (no building being near on that side,) and runs down midway between the chimneys, at the distance of about eight feet from each. A turn, at the height of about ten feet above the ground, brings it very near the eastern chimney. A small iron pipe (sheet iron we suppose) passes up that chimney from the furnace in the cellar.

This pipe, however, does not extend to the top of the chimney, nor perhaps within ten feet at least. The electrical discharge took the course of the chimney and the pipe, until it reached the fire place in the parlor, where was an iron valve or damper, with an iron handle or key for turning it. The electricity following this key came into the parlor, and it was now within about a foot and a half of the rod, the thick wall of the house intervening. It passed from the end of the key to a nail in the washboard, a distance of about four inches, and then through the brick wall to the rod, and thus to the earth.

The lightning rod rose at least one foot higher than the top of the chimmey, being as we have said about a inch tent feet.

Winthrop at Winthrop...closed NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord Bauk, at Concord. ... a 5 " of Claremond Bank, a Claremont, che expired.

Connecticut River Bank, Charles-town, charter expired. ... a 5 " of Content Bank, Haverbill...closed thill borough Bank, Hillsborough Worthless.

Grafton Bank, Haverbill...closed thill borough Bank, Wolfborough Worthless.

VERMONT

Agricultural Bank, at Troy, fraud Bennington. at Bennington. worthless.

Green Mountain Bank, ... fraud Lesev. at Guildhall. worthless.

Green Mountain Bank, ... fraud Lesev. at Guildhall. a 3 " of the chimmey from the end of the chimmey, being as we have said about eight feet from it and had a seed about four inches, and had a seed about four inches, and then through the brick wall to the rod, and thus to the earth.

The lightning rod rose at least one foot high-seed about the content of the chimmey from the chimney from the earth and the top of the chimney and the chimney from

the earth.

The lightning rod rose at least one foot higher than the top of the chimney, being as we have said, about eight feet from it, and had three plated points. The top of the chimney was much injured, and the bricks were much more finely broken than they would have been by the mere fail. The place of exit through the brick wall is marked strongly, although the opening does not appear to be larger than a straw. The washboard is considerably charred. The remarkable circumstance in this case is that electricity followed the pipe rather than the rod. The attention of men of science might be profitably called to this somewhat extraordinary circumstance.

IP Mr. Benton, of Missouri, has lately made a public speech at Broomsville, in which he says of Texas;

"Instead of two hundred millions of acres, there were only eighty-four millions of acres in the character were deemed.

Hearthy the character of comp

"Instead of two hundred millions of acres, there were only eighty-four millions of acres in Texas proper; the rest was the one half in Tamaulipas, Coahulia, Chihuahua, and New Mexico, and had been granted away centuries ago; and the other half in the wild country of the Camanches and the Sierra Obscura mountains, and must be fought for and bought from these Indians before it can be possessed, and will be then found to be covered by Beale's forty-five million acre grant. Instead of thirty-seven millions of acres granted, every inch of Texas proper, and all the Indian countries besides was granted away. I ustead of one hundred and thirty millions of acres of vacant land, there was no vacant land; for even the sterile mountains and barren prairies had been granted in Europe; and the assumption to pay the scrip debts of Texas processed and control of the vacant in Europe; and the assumption to pay the scrip debts of Texas processed.

in Europe: and the assumption to pay the scrip debts of Texas in consideration of the vacant lands, was a naked and fraudulent assumption to pay ten millions for nothing—and that to stock-jobbers who had given two cents, and five cents, and soven cents in the dollar for the barely time to escape from the flames, without cents, and soven cents in the dollar for the barely time to escape from the flames, without claims, and whose agents were at Washington infesting the capitol, the President's house and the Department of State, and doing all that he Department of State, and doing all that alarm was first given to the immstes by the ringwas in their power to sustain the treaty, and to pull down the Senators who despised them and for \$1200. [Transcript.]

VALUE OF TOADS. A person lately opened toad in a wheat field; and found sixteen fresh beetles in its stomach, which the patient anima THE BERESHIRE JUBILER Was a magnificent affair. (says the N. Y. Jour. of Com.) President Hopkins, of Williams college, preached an hour and a half, and the time seemed but a few had probably snapped up while they attempted to cross his path.

minutes. Joshua Spencer, of Utica, delivered an oration of the highest order. These were DR. CRUSTY GROWING MORE FACETIOUS.

"Have you ever remarked, Dr. Crasty," quoth
Mrs Stimp yesterday, "that my children have different ways from most people's?"

"Frequently;" retorted the doctor.

"Entirely different?" continued Mrs. Stimp.

"Entirely different;" echoed the doctor.

"Well, how do you account for it Dr.?" asked
Mrs. Stimp, inquiringly. the regular performances; but besides, there were poets with their verses, and orators with their speeches, and choice spirits in every department of everything great, good and joyous. Pittefield was one great banqueting house. The string of no latch was drawn in, on the contrary,

"Well, how do you account of "You have him to stimp, inquiringly.

"Because," rejoined the doctor, "you have himmored them so much that they have ways of their own. I noticed it particularly when little Benny threw that apple core at you, right in your face, and told you he'd do it again if he wanted to."

Mrs. Stimp has not alluded to her children since.

[Pic. day the great dinner was served under a tent so large that tables were spread beneath it with three thousand plates, and yet there was not enough for those who had tickets of admission. It was hard to leave such a place just as the stermination of eating made way for the flow of

Love's Troubles. Miss Splizfizzle entered the room with a graceful courtesy, done with the old times precision, to the company, especially Dec-tor Squibbs, who whispered to the widow Wimple, soul, and pent up genius was about to burst from so many lips. But our informant was compelled to depart. Really, it seemed that the joy of Berkshire might fill all the mountains, and her stars suffice for the firmament of a the next moment.
"You've drapped sum'thn, Miss Splizfizzle, I
guess," said Dick Slobb, skupping up to the an-cient maiden, with mischief shining out all over his AMERICAN ICE. It is stated that the Ameri-

AMERICAN ICE. It is stated that the American ice at Liverpool attracted much attention on account of its extraordinary purity, and is rapidly becoming a popular article. William Dean, agent, 3 Baltic street, Liverpool, calls the attention of "the nobility, gentry, and others," to a trimendous quantity of ice from Wenham Pond, Massachusetta, which he will send to any part of the United Kingdom, and construct ice-houses wherever demanded. This is quite a novelty to John Bull.

A Liverpool paper has the following paragraph:

A Liverpool paper has the following paragraph:

Large quantities of this article, in blocks of immense size, have been I inded and placed in the stores of W. Dean, Redcross street. We recommend families, proprietors of hotels, and others with whom ice is an indispensable article of use, to visit the office, where they can also replied to the recommend for preserving meat, fish, and you would not be compelled to earn your bread by the work of your hands." "Wherefore," replied the other. "did you not learn to work, inspect a plan used for preserving meat, fish, and you would have no necessity to be a slave."

REFINEMENTS OF NEW YORK. Though the following may be somewhat exaggerated, all familiar with New York must allow the "jacket fits" pretty well. It is from a French Journal, L'Estaffette.

A person walking the streets of New York, on Sunday, sees only the soles of men's foet at the windows. Each extends his legs, resting them upon the window frame, and thus protrudes his heels through the wall to view. A stranger, who in passing expects to behold at the balconies beautiful fernales, anxious to see or be seen, is greatly satonished at meeting nothing there but the bottoms of feet, and at finding himself thus passing in review only the soles of boots!

This may be charming to the United States; but it is certain the fashion would not take in France. We leave to each country the carpinther, left me for a namesake whis he wint abroad; but, indeed, as for the point o' thum, I can't say much, for the children spylt thim, intirely, boring holes in the flurs."

An old man asked the hand of a very young lady

An old man asked the hand of a very young lady from head to foot. [New Orleans Picayune.]

There have been two cases of the yellow fever in the Marine Hospital at Mobile.

in marriage. She refused. A worthy parson comforted the rejected wood with this scriptural remark—"You ask and you receive not, because you ask A-MISS.